THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 34. SHANGHAI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TYERS in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1867.

OLYPHANT & Co.
13mn-68 691 Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
31de 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to ISSUE GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

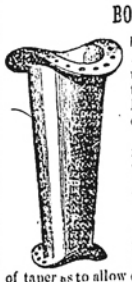
AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "GALLOWAY"

PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.



THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either ONE or TWO flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, MILL GEARING, BOILERS, &c., &c.
MANCHESTER.
30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

Jurors' Report, Paris Exhibition 1867.

SILVER MEDAL

AWARDED FOR

Plain and Fancy Biscuits.

We inform our friends of the above AWARD, and in so doing we take the opportunity of stating this is the FOURTH EXHIBITION in which we have shewn our Biscuits, having been Exhibitors at the previous EXHIBITION AT PARIS IN 1855, and at those held in LONDON IN 1851 AND 1862; at all of which WE OBTAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD given for Biscuits to any English House.

15jan-68 1011 October 19th, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'
(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence*, in all warm and relaxing climates

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy o Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.
IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY. 31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 1st Inst., the wife of G. Tyson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Trinity Church, Shanghai, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. C. H. Butcher, M.A., Sir Edmund Grimani Hornby, Kt., Chief Judge of H. M. Supreme Court for China and Japan, to Miss Mary Hannah Hudson.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 3rd Dec., Clement Drew Nye.

LATEST DATES.

England..(tel.)..	Nov. 8	Hankow,.....	Dec. 4
Hongkong,.....	Dec. 1	Nagasaki,.....	Nov. 30
Tientsin,.....	„ 1	Yokohama,.....	„ 29

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Aug. 28	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,..... „ 22	Oct. 14th.	

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1867. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1866. Day. Max.	1866. Night. Min.
Nov. 30	60	42	48	34
Dec. 1	54	39	48	34
„ 2	50	30	52	40
„ 3	58	33	48	31
„ 4	61	35	51	38
„ 5	69	39	52	42
„ 6	65	44	51	44

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″ ″	°
Nov. 30 L.W.	10.22	12.00	S. S. W.	1	m	30.21	53
„ 30 H.W.	3.04	20.10	W. by S.	1	o	30.18	52
Dec. 1 L.W.	10.46	12.03	N. W.	4	b	30.40	49
„ 1 H.W.	3.40	20.11	Z	4	b	30.41	46
„ 2 L.W.	11.13	12.04	NW by N	1	b	30.40	42
„ 2 H.W.	3.53	19.00	N. N. W.	2	b	30.34	43
„ 3 L.W.	11.34	11.07	Z	0	b	30.30	50
„ 3 H.W.	4.25	18.04	E. by N.	1	b	30.24	47
„ 4 L.W.	11.42	13.02	W. by S.	1	b	30.23	55
„ 4 H.W.	5.10	18.07	Z	0	b	30.19	50
„ 5 H.W.	6.04	17.02	S. S. W.	2	m	29.13	59
„ 5 L.W.	0.48	13.00	W. by S.	3	b	30.12	60
„ 6 H.W.	7.46	17.07	S. E. by S	1	m	30.16	43
„ 6 L.W.	2.14	13.10	E. by N.	2	b	30.16	55

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Rona" from Hankow—Messrs. Lowder and Crawford. Per "Fe-loong" from Nagasaki,—Mrs. Hunter and family, Capt. and Mrs. Boswell and family, Mr. Heymans, one second-class, and 30 Chinese. Per "Fusi-Yama," from Foochow, Capt. Skey, Mr. Allen, and 15 Chinese. Per "Aden," from Yokohama, Mrs. Clark, Messrs. Patterson, Lemann, Bertie, P. Ryrie, two children and a nurse, 2 second-class, and 11 Chinese. Per "Dupleix," from Hongkong—For Shanghai, Monsr. Lanquillat (French Bishop), Mr. and Mrs. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Rattschkoff and Infant, (Russian Consul), Mr. and Mrs. Checa and 2 Infants and maid-servant (Spanish Consul), Miss Rorne, Lieut. B. du Jardin, Mr. de Serra (Spanish Vice-Consul), Messrs. F. du Jardin, Kingdon, Lay, Gordes, Goiond, Lamirand, V. Favre, J. Leques, 2 Sisters of Charity, 11 Missionaries, and 1 Chinaman. For Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. de la Seyrouse and Servant, and Mr. Menod.

Departed.—Per "Ganges" for Yokohama,—Messrs. Mourilyan, Strachan, and McMahon.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT*:—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* Single Numbers, 2 *mace 5 cand.*—Five Copies, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 7 A.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1867.

The various memorials that have been addressed to H. B. M. Minister, regarding the treaty revision, are so identical in general purport that, having commented on one, we have commented on all. The right of residence in the *interior* and the *introduction* of steam carriage both on land and water are sought, and the excessive taxation of produce and imports, beyond the treaty stipulations, is complained of. Besides these general topics, however, most ports have some special want; and Tientsin, in this respect, stands prominent. The merchants want a railway connecting them with the coal mines of Chai-tang, and permission for foreigners to purchase and work them; they want the bars at the mouth of the Peiho dredged, so as to admit the larger vessels which they hope to attract yearly from England, with cargoes of shirtings; they want bonded warehouses, and they want the Yellow River opened to foreign traffic. For the abnegation of selfish interests involved in the latter request, too much credit cannot be given. Permission to foreign steamers to ply on the Hwang-ho and to visit the large cities on its banks, means withdrawal from Tientsin of a large portion of the import trade which at present constitutes its importance, and which could find its way to the interior from Tung-chang and Taming, from Tsau-chow and Kaefung. It is improbable, even, that Tientsin would be a port of call for steamers entering and coming down the Yellow River. Chefoo, as lying on the hither side of the Gulf, would be a more likely depôt. Of the advantages to commerce that must result from the opening of this new route, we have already spoken. A traffic second only to that of the Yangtze in importance, might be expected to follow the appearance of steamers in Shantung, Honan and Shansi. We also anticipated the publication of the memorial, so far as to comment on the intention of asking for bonded warehouses. It is strange that larger ports should have overlooked a question involving so grave interests, leaving to Tientsin the honour of asking that the Chinese trade be put on level, in this respect, with that of other civilized countries. We said that the opening of the Yellow River was opposed to the immediate interests of Tientsin as a port. Equally is the direct trade with England, which Tientsin merchants are now endeavouring to foster, opposed to the interests of Shanghai. Hitherto, this port has been the depot for the Northern and Yangtze trade. Every cargo imported directly into Tientsin from Europe means the withdrawal of that cargo from Shanghai. The change, however, is so palpably advantageous, as offering foreign merchants in the North an opportunity of recovering the business which has passed almost entirely into the hands of Chinamen, that we shall hardly grumble if the effort be crowned with success. In this view, the dredging of the Peiho bar is important. Neither Tientsin nor Chefoo can supply return freights to Europe; ships taking manufactures thither should, therefore, be of sufficient size to command tea freights from Shanghai and Foochow. The bar now prevents these from entering the river; and the removal of this obstruction is essential to the complete success of the project.

The suggestion for a Chinese coinage is practical in one sense; but rather wild in another. The utility of such a coinage no one who has been worried by accounts made out in taels, which had to be paid in dollars, will question. But it is hardly the province of Foreigners to insist on the Government creating a currency, though, in the sense of suggestion and advice, the matter might well be brought to the notice of the Revenue Board. Difficulty will, however, always exist on the score of "touch." A late writer, on this subject, aptly observed that "a national currency meant the existence of a measure of value incapable of imitation, and based on the good faith of the governing powers. The Chinese have no established currency, for two very plain reasons. First—the principle of good faith forms no element of their government; second—because they are, as a people, so naturally dishonest, and so excessively clever, that it has hitherto been found impossible to produce a coin which they cannot successfully imitate."

Summary of News.

The French mail of 19th October, arrived on the 5th instant per *Dupleix*, with Telegrams to 8th Nov., the out-going English mail leaves to-day per *Aden*.

The following ships have arrived since our last, viz.:—*James Shepherd* from London, *Hindostan* from Newcastle, *Chillingham* from Shields, *Mary*, *Glenaros* and *Sir Ralph Abercrombie* from Cardiff, *Royal Diadem* from Swansea, and *Deux Frères* from Sydney.

The departures are:—*Elmstone* and *John Lidgett* for London, and *Lota* for New York.

Our Scottish fellow residents have been celebrating the festival of their national patron, St. Andrew, with their usual conviviality. Full reports of the proceedings at the "St. Andrew's," and "Cosmopolitan Lodge" dinners, will be found in another part of our paper.

Little else, of interest, has occurred in this settlement. A meeting of the Rifle Club is announced to take place on the 11th instant. The programme for which is more than ordinarily attractive. It comprises the Handicap Sweepstakes, which was to have been shot off at the last meeting, but which was of necessity deferred until now, and a novelty in the shape of a skirmishing prize. The latter will recomend itself on the ground of its practical usefulness, to say nothing of the interesting nature of the competition generally. The idea has of course been taken from the "Horatio Ross" prize; but differs from it in many particulars and, in our opinion, to great advantage. The "Horatio Ross" is confined to muzzle loaders, and contended for at one range only, the competitors having to run round a post some distance off, after every other shot. In the skirmishing prize, these conditions are carried out in such a way as to necessitate the sighting of the rifle being altered as well; moreover, the practice is more like actual warfare. We are glad to see something of this kind taken up by the Club, for nothing can tend more to its popularity. The conditions of the Hongkong challenge are not yet definitely settled, but unless they soon are so, the shooting must be put off until the spring, as we can hardly expect favorable weather during the months of January and February.

Several fires have occurred lately in China Houses. One on Saturday evening originated in a Chinaman setting fire to his curtains. He was so helplessly drunk that he had to be carried out of the house by his neighbours. A boy was burned to death in an adjacent house. An alarm raised Monday night was allayed, just as No. 1 Engine was about to start, by news that the fire had been got under, and another similar alarm was raised on Tuesday.

We learn that placards have been posted up in Ningpo, forbidding dealings with foreigners, on the ground that goods bought from them evade the war tax.

Two rather startling reports have come from Tientsin—the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as Chinese Ambassador to all Foreign Courts; and his attack by rebels while on the way from Peking to Tientsin. The first announcement is so singular and unexpected, that we wait anxiously for more explicit information. Regarding the latter occurrence, the facts are, we believe, as follow—Mr. Burlingame and his family, Mr. Salter, U. S. Consul at Hankow, and Mr. Bradford, with their escort—four of the British Legation Guard—were blockaded by a body of rebels estimated at 300 or 400 strong, in place called Hoo-she-woo, about half way between Peking and Tientsin. Lieutenant Dunlop, of H. M.'s Gunboat *Dove*, with twenty blue jackets, and a detachment of native drilled Cavalry at once went up from the latter port to their rescue, and the U. S. Sloop *Ashuelot*, left here directly the news arrived. The party were however in less danger than was rumoured; and have we believe, since reached Tientsin by another route. But the fact of the main road to the capital being blocked, indicates a great strength and boldness on the part of the rebels. The 300 or 400 men who are said to compose the assailants, do not, of course count for much; but the Government must be singularly weak, the rebels bold and confident, and the country very disturbed, before so small a party would venture to throw itself on the main road between Tientsin and Peking. Our correspondent writes "The Shansc men and other inland traders have nearly all left, and the business now daily done is of a very restricted character. Rates for manufactures are daily giving way. Some Tientsin speculators are buying goods to hold till next season, under the hope of a profit, which however is very improbable, judging from the news from Shanse and the aspect of trade in England." We republish elsewhere, a Memorial that has been addressed by the Tientsin Community to H. B. M. Minister, regarding the approaching revision of the Treaty.

A mutiny of Imperialist troops at Fan-tseng about 400 miles above Hankow, is reported to the *Hankow Times*.

These soldiers, forming the army of the renowned general Paw Tsaw, are said to be so comfortably quartered in Fan-tseng as to object to going against the Shantung rebels, or the revolted Mahommetans of San-kan. Fan-tseng, with the adjoining city of Sheang-yang, is the principal internal port of Hupeh, and is about half as large as Hankow. With the fortress of Sheang-yang-fu, mentioned by Marco Polo in his travels, and one of the last of the important cities to submit to the Mongolian dynasty of Yuen. The occupation of these two towns, one on each side of the Han river, would give to any large body of troops the full control of the commerce, and the easy command of the provinces of Hupeh, Honan, Shanse, and a large part of Pechile. It is distant from Peking three thousand, six hundred and twenty *li*.

A number of changes are likely to take a place among the local officials. A Rifle match and some athletic sports had taken place; in the latter of which we see two well known Shanghai names—Mr. T. T. Cooper and Mr. Wade, figuring as winners. Unfortunately the times are not given, so that we cannot compare the achievements with our recent Shanghai experience. We notice, however, that the high jump was won with 4 feet 6 inches against our 5 feet 1 inch; and the long jump with 16 feet against our 17 feet 1 in.

It is reported from Chefoo that two of the Europeans who were on board the *General Sherman* when she was taken by the Coreans, are still alive. The information is not certain; but measures will, we believe, be at once taken to sift it. If it be true, probably one of the survivors is the Rev. Mr. Thomas who, it will be remembered, spoke the Corean language.

The rebels have gone to the Southern part of the province; and Li has established his head quarters at Tsing-chow. No more mines have been discovered; and the fact that a pilot named Marr, lately shot himself accidentally while duck hunting constitutes the summary of news.

We learn from Yokohama that the resignation, by Stotsbashi, of the Tycoonate, has now been officially admitted; and that it is intended the Government shall in future be carried on by the Mikado and a Council of Daimios which will probably comprise Satsuma, Tosa, Echizen, and Stotsbashi. Rumour allots to Chosiu the command-in-chief of the armies, but this is doubtful. The change is sweeping and startling. But the *Japan Times*, from which we cull these particulars, is generally so well informed on native politics, that we cannot withhold credit from its assertions. The same paper mentions a rumour that Stotsbashi has been assassinated, but does not vouch for its accuracy.

A great fire has taken place in Hongkong, by which, we learn, the China Fire among other offices, has sustained heavy loss.

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Editorial Selections.

THE YELLOW RIVER.

Our readers will not have forgotten the announcement made, a short time ago, in our columns, that "China's Sorrow," the uncontrollable Hwang-ho had again burst its banks—this time in the neighbourhood of Tsinan, in Shantung,—and inundated a large tract of country. We are indebted to the Rev. J. Innocent, who is stationed at Laouling in that province, for the following interesting particulars regarding the disaster.

It is well known that, some years ago, the erratic Yellow River deserted its old course to the south-east and, bending to the north-east, effected a junction with what is called the "Yien-Ho,"—marked "Ta-tsing-Ho" on the maps, —which flows within twelve *li* of Tsi-nan-fu, the capital of Shantung. The effects of this junction were, to leave the old bed of the Yellow River nearly dry, and to overflow a great part of the country through which its new course was taken. The course of the river "Yien" (by which name it is known in Shantung) on the north-west of Tsi-nan-fu is mainly from west to east, and continues so to the Gulf of Chili, into which it empties itself. The country south of the river is much higher than that on the north side; and, in the locality where the bank has given way, this fact was especially noticeable. Here; while on the south side, the land inclines from the river bank, on the north side, there is a decline from the bank to the land. For a considerable distance north-east of the river, the country is very low and flat. On this low plain, stand several cities with numerous outlying agricultural villages, all thickly populated, but poor. As is common in the north of China, these cities and villages are built on ground raised some feet above the level of the surrounding plain, for protection from floods caused by heavy rains. It appears, that for some years, the waters in the river have swollen so much during the wet season as to overflow the bank, thus flooding to a greater or less extent the country on the north. But the people are prepared for this periodic visitation of the waters, and do not appear to suffer much from it. Owing to the drought this year, the usual season passed by without such a phenomenon (it generally occurs during the seventh month of the Chinese year), and therefore it was not expected. But later on the rain did come, and fell with such unusual heaviness that the river rose to a very great height, causing not only the temporary and unimportant flood, but a fearful gap in the river bank on the north side, through which has issued a perfect deluge on the low lands already mentioned.

There are several rumours respecting the origin of this inundation, which is unlike those of preceding years, not only in the lateness of its visit, but also in the suddenness of its irruption and the extent to which it prevails. Some say, the river has overflowed its banks at three several points; but the most general and probable explanation is that the bank has burst near to a large trading town, called Loo-K'ow; about twelve *li* north of the city of Tsi-nan-fu. Rumour speaks of the existence of a large hole near this town, outside the river bank, which has for some time excited serious apprehension. From the immense volume of water and the rapidity with which it flows, the bed of the river is constantly widening, so that the bank at this point had become very narrow. It is to this spot that general testimony points, as the place where the opening has been made; and this testimony seems confirmed by the direction from which the water came upon the country. The river being so much swollen by the heavy rains, would mightily increase the pressure from within, on a part which was constantly diminishing in strength; and, in a fatal hour the weak embankment yielded, letting out a tremendous torrent upon the land beneath, which has swept away entire villages and their living masses, in its impetuous fury. The date of this terrible irruption appears to have been the first day of the ninth Chinese month, or September 28th; though the water did not appear in some of the places which are now flooded, until the second or even the third day. These places, however, are more remote from the river, and on somewhat higher ground. To them, the water came gradually, like the rising tide on the sea beach. On its first appearance, the villagers gathered in mass and tried to arrest its progress by throwing up embankments; but the water advanced over their puny obstructions, to the height of two feet in their houses. After a few days it subsided, leaving their houses clear but only to compass their village mounds, making them appear like islands in an immense lake. Since that time, more than six weeks ago, the water has maintained an unbroken level.

In the still lower portions of the country, the water is of course deeper, and not only surrounds, but really submerges villages—some partly, others, entirely. Houses are chiefly built of sun-dried brick and, through the action of the water, thousands of them have sunk into ruined heaps of mud. These heaps, however, in many cases stand above the water level and admit of the wretched inhabitants constructing on them rude huts of millet-stalks, into which they creep for rest during the night. The more substantial buildings in these villages, which have hitherto withstood the effect of the flood, are crowded to a sickening excess by those who are rendered houseless. For each village generally consists of one family in its various ramifications, and nearly all the inhabitants have one common surname; so that relationship secures, to the greatest sufferers, any advantage that the most fortunate part of the village may afford. Most of their grain, just gathered from a fruitful harvest, and their fuel for winter which had been carefully stored, have been destroyed; and, on the remnant, they are trying to eke out a miserable existence during the winter. Not having the means of grinding corn, they have to boil the raw grain for food. Their cattle have perished in hundreds, and having no fields in which to graze, nor suitable provender or stabling which can be spared from urgent human needs, they must continue to perish.

Beyond this state of wretchedness, into which the poor people have thus been suddenly plunged, there is yet a lower region of misery. The water, on first bursting from its narrow bed, sought the lowest level; and swept along in its impetuous course, regardless of obstructions, carrying or submerging all before it. The villages nearest the place where the accident occurred, have been entirely destroyed; and no living being seems to have escaped to describe the event. Some who, further inland, witnessed the scene, describe the terrible roar of the flood in the distance, which drew the eyes of all towards the quarter from which it came; when, to their horror, they beheld a mighty wave rolling onward steadily but rapidly, threatening to engulph them in its awful lap. Those who could, fled with all precipitancy to the higher ground on which their villages are built, and thus escaped immediate destruction; but numbers, who were in the fields, found their speed outstripped by the rushing wave, and were lost. Some villages, not lying in the direct course of the torrent, were suddenly engulphed by the rapidly rising tide; families and animals, with all the carefully stored produce of the year, buried beneath the pitiless flood.

Our informant has not been able fully to ascertain the number of villages totally or partially destroyed. An official in the city of Laou-ling told him that the number amounted to about eight hundred. The same gentleman stated, on the authority of a mandarin from Tsi-nan-fu, who had travelled through a great part of th desolated district, "that numbers of these villages had entirely disappeared, and thousands of people had perished, of whom no subsequent traces had been seen." These estimates are the most reliable, and so far as we can judge, from inquiries made in other quarters, seem highly probable. Of course, there are villages which suffer chiefly from the water surrounding them and inundating their fields, included in this estimate. It would be impossible to calculate the amount of damage caused by the flood; but some approximate idea may be formed, by considering the extent of country covered by water,—country which, though in many parts poor, even for agricultural purposes, was nevertheless, by the diligent and careful husbandry for which the Shantung farmers are distinguished, cultivated and made to yield sufficient for the sustenance of thousands of poor people.

The inundation, we learn, reaches from the Northern bank of the river to a point more than 200 li on the North-east, which may be taken as its length; while the average breadth is about 70 li; thus covering a space of about 14,000 li in extent. The districts affected are under the Hsien cities of Chi-Yang, Shang-Ho, Laou-Ling, Yang-Hsing, and the department city of Wu-ting-fu. The water about the cities of Wu-ting-fu and Shang-Ho is so high, that it is only kept outside the gates by embankments; and so widely extended is the flood, that all intercourse outside has to be carried on by little sampans. Acres upon acres of land, just green with the newly sown winter wheat, fields upon fields of ungathered beans and cotton, all are now wrested from the poor industrious cultivator, and made the bed of a waste of waters. I walked, says our informant, for some miles along the margin of this waste. The water gradually deepened from a few inches to a foot, as the surface of the land declined from the point of observation. The villages in various directions, surrounded by luxuriant trees, looked most picturesque, as they stood imbedded in the monstrous lake; while a gentle breeze brought various sounds of life from these little islands, combined with the sound of the dancing ripples. Beneath that even-looking and wide-stretching surface, I knew there were great irregularities of depth; for, in this part of the country, not only are the roads often cut several feet below the fields; but, near every village, there are always large deep holes, from which the earth has been taken to raise the village mound and make the bricks of which the houses are built. Hence, the roads are utterly impassable for either pedestrians or vehicles, and these deep places, together with the scattered graves, render navigation in small boats difficult and dangerous. Here, not even a fragile boat was to be seen, though in other places boats are constantly engaged carrying passengers and light goods along the lines of ordinary traffic. Thus, each village seemed like a separate and independent state, cut off from all communication with adjacent villages, and the continent on which I stood. I remarked too, that there had been no evident abatement of the flood, which could be easily seen from the water-marks on the land. I was told that there is a constant current and flow along the course of a shallow, old river-bed called the Sa-ho; which is generally dry, but acts as a drain for the country in its ordinary inundations. This river opens to the sea in the neighbourhood of Hai-feng-hsien. But, as there is a constant current here, and the water on the land does not diminish, it would appear that the supply is constantly kept up by the breach in the bank of the Yellow River, which allows no prospect of the country being drained of its present flood. On the 11th and 12th of November, more than six weeks after the irruption took place, the water maintained the same level which it assumed on its first settlement. This fact has given rise to a strange notion among the poor villagers, who say "The water lodges on the plain, because the sea wont receive it." Still, they indulge the hope that it will settle as on former occasions. But no steps are being taken, either by them or the authorities, to reduce it, or to alleviate the misery it has caused. Winter, with its keen frost, is fast approaching, when the whole will be converted into a vast field of ice. Spring will find the fields still locked against the labour of the dependent farmers; and thus, those who may survive the severity of winter, will have to face the stern realities of a wretched destitution in the spring. Whether we look upon this event as a remarkable physical phenomenon, a mysterious visitation of Providence, or in any other light, we cannot but feel deep commiseration for the thousands of human beings, upon whom it has brought distress, calamity and death.

CHINESE OFFICIALISM.

A curious episode in the great comedy of Chinese politics is in process of being enacted at present at Canton. The province of Kwangtung, distracted for many years past by intestine rebellions, as well as impoverished by the foreign war of 1856-1859 and its results, has for a length of time ceased to be that elysium of case and luxury, which formerly rendered a post within its limits one of the favourite dreams of mandarin ambition. From 1854 until quite recently, whole districts have acknowledged but a nominal obedience to the Imperial rule, and a chronic war has raged fiercely in at least one-third of the Province, between the indigenous peasantry and the intrusive race of immigrants from adjacent Provinces entitled Hakkas or "strangers." All the districts lying to the westward of the Pearl River were disturbed by the hostilities of these two races, which partook of the character that has been exhibited in California and other of the United States, where "native Americans" have resented and opposed by force of arms the competition of Irish and Chinese immigrants. Year after year, the high authorities at Canton seem to have urged, without the least particle of success, their subordinates in the country to bring this internecine warfare to a close; and one Provincial Governor after another left his post, without having accomplished more than the squandering of enormous sums in military armaments, and the utter loss of his professional reputation. At length, during the summer of 1866, the official world of China was highly interested by the spectacle of an unprecedented appointment to the Futai-ship of Kwang-tung. Time honoured tradition in the rules of Chinese bureaucracy requires, it is almost unnecessary to say, the acquisition of literary honours and parrot-like familiarity with the platitudes which constitute the Confucian science of Government, in all aspirants to the prizes of civil office. Governors and Viceroys have heretofore been grave and reverend seniors, who took good degrees at the examinations held forty years ago, and have since then laboriously worked or intrigued their way upwards, to enjoy in their old age the privilege of tranquilly supervising the decay of the provinces committed to their charge. To these gentlemen, foreigners were still the "barbarians" of Kia-king's good old time. Treaties were a temporary expedient for hoodwinking an inconvenient enemy,—and foreign trade a device for enriching a select circle of mandarins. But among this elevated class of functionary, the necessities of warfare worked great havoc. Confucian principles broke down most lamentably, when applied to such problems as the recapture of Nanking and Soochow, and the tranquil old coterie of functionaries was invaded in several notable instances by men who could, more or less, assume the command of troops with some prospect of success. Such men as Tseng and Li were still, however, sprung from the literary class;

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and their rise, although exceptional, was not unprecedented. A totally different character was the new Governor of Kwantung. Barely thirty-two years of age, His Excellency Tsiang Yi-li had risen literally from the ranks, which he entered some fifteen years ago as a Hunan "brave," entirely through military merit, his achievements having been principally exhibited in the Province of Chekiang, where his name was well-known to foreigners during 1863 and 1864, when in command of the troops operating against Hang-chow-fu. Five years ago, so rumour asserts, Tsiang, then already bearing a high civil title, could neither read nor write; and reports of the wildest kind respecting his fierce temper and "anti-barbarian" disposition preceded him to Canton. Well might the official hierarchy stand aghast at the despatch of so untutored a mind to assume control over by no means faultless subordinates! A Governor who was still pursuing his own elementary education, would perhaps set little store by the art of elaborate despatch writing, and an impetuous soldier might be expected to interfere not a little with the hallowed routine of indolence. And so it proved. Before Tsiang Yi-li had been in office six weeks, he had entirely and utterly rooted out the practice of gambling, on the profits arising from which half the officials of the province had hitherto fattened; before two months were expired, he had restored to the Imperial Treasury a neat little annual sum of fifty thousand Taels which had heretofore been the perquisite of the provincial Governors; and before six months had gone by, he had despatched a military expedition to put down the Hakkas in earnest, and was creating the steam fleet which his predecessors had, indeed, talked about for some years previously. All these energetic movements were not undertaken with impunity. The outraged official mind revenged itself in private murmurs, and in secret denunciations to Peking. A new Tartar General arrived, and the Governor, in calling upon the great man, forgot to fulfil the immemorial duty of asking, in a humble attitude, after the health of his Imperial Majesty. This officer, who was only entitled to the rank of deputy sub-prefect, he appointed a sub-prefect; and that officer, who had only been guilty of embezzlement of the public funds, without violating a single official rule, he deprived of his appointment. At length, in the spring of the present year, finding that his lieutenants made no head way against the Hakka insurgents, he went in person to the scene of hostilities, spared no effort or treasure to accomplish the reduction of the rebel fortresses, and having accomplished this result, returned to Canton—*horresciamus referentes!*—flying a yellow flag without a border at the top of his mast. Such violations of official precedent as the foregoing, merit a speedy retribution; and the enlightened Government of Peking have taken measures for the removal of the official whom they so rashly appointed last year. The great principle, *quieta non movere*, must be vindicated; and one of the most bigoted adherents of the old school, Woo Tang, Viceroy of Fukien and Chekiang, has accordingly repaired to Canton as Imperial Commissioner, for the purpose of substantiating the charges brought against the daring but imprudent innovator. Such is the course of reform in China. The next Fu-tai will be better chosen, and will know better.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

The sons of St. Andrew met on Saturday, to celebrate the anniversary of their Patron Saint. The feast is one looked forward to, by hundreds at home and abroad, with lively interest. For one day in the three hundred and sixty five, a Scotchman may make a joke without an inward feeling that he has committed an undignified act. For one day in the three hundred and sixty five, a tide of olden reminiscences are brought before us; and the food and drink of traditional Caledonia remind her sons of byegone days. It is a satisfactory gathering, and was wisely implanted in the Model Settlement, for we have not too many opportunities of pleasantly recalling home scenes, and encompassing ourselves for a few short hours with Home associations.

Why Caledonians selected St. Andrew as their patron, it is difficult to see; but unquestionably they have chosen a more respectable Saint than either England or Ireland. The unsavoury reputation of St. George has supplied a sneer to Gibbon; and around the reputation of St. Patrick, gather the thick clouds of mediæval obscurity. The little that we know of the Caledonian Saint, places him on a far higher level than either of the other two worthies can aspire to occupy. It is wrong however to regard the Society as a mere gathering for purposes of tumultuous sociability, if not boisterous conviviality. It has higher and better objects. The old custom which directs that one of the most prominent toasts poposed shall be "the pious memory of St. Andrew" enjoins, besides, that a report of the charitable work of the club shall then be supplied by the Chairman. If the benefactions announced are not numerous, it is because the claimants for relief are few, not because the hands of the Almoners are held back by niggardly restrictions. The best proof of the sound principles on which the St. Andrew's Society is based, is found in the fact that its Funds are never besieged by clamorous paupers, but that every now and then they are expended to render unostentatious assistance to really deserving persons. Without show or parade, this excellent Society does good in a quiet way. The thrift and good sense of the Scotchmen who come out to the East, enable them to take a prominent place in the race for wealth in which we are all engaged, and it is rarely that some less fortunate traveller, bruised and wounded by the wayside, applies for aid to his richer brethren. Wherever such an occurrence takes place, however, that aid is noiselessly and considerately vouchsafed by the St. Andrew's Society.

The other toasts prescribed by tradition for the evening, are most of them patriotic. The achievements of Caledonia in arms and in song are not forgotten; but the right minded Englishman who is favoured with an invitation to the friendly festival, is not vexed at hearing a just enthusiasm extol the valour displayed at Bannockburn or Glaidsmuir; neither is he offended at hearing a just pride recapitulate those great literary names Dunbar, Burns, Ramsay, Hogg, Wilson and Scott. Their writings have pleased and instructed him all his life long, and he is glad to offer a tribute to such illustrious merit.

One circumstance must have been deeply regretted by every one present at the third Shanghai St. Andrew's dinner. The first President and the Founder of the Society did not occupy the head of the table. A family bereavement of necessity obliged the Consul to be absent on the interesting occasion. Those who recall the vigour and spirit with which he conducted former meetings no doubt regretted his absence, though a substitute was provided who fully secured the success of the evening's festivities. An exuberant fund of Scotch "whut," and an aptitude for pointing a speech with aphorisms, quotations, and anecdotes are indispensably necessary in the Chairman at these Meetings; and the Presses was not behindhand in exhibiting the gifts with which nature and his Patron Saint have liberally endowed him.

THE CHURCH.

The community are indebted to our contemporary the *Recorder*, for pointing out that the financial scheme so hastily sanctioned at the last Church meeting, has not yet been perfected; and that there is, consequently, an opportunity of reconsidering that unwise decision. The very fact of this delay exhibits one great inconvenience that would, in itself, have been sufficient to condemn the scheme had it been brought to notice. The lessee whose proposal was so enthusiastically accepted, declines to build until the old Church is handed over to him; and as this cannot be done until the new one is completed, he will not commence to fulfil his agreement for more than twelve months—during which time the Trustees will be unable to raise the loan, inasmuch as the security will be non-existent. Immense enthusiasm was excited, at a critical moment, by the announcement that Mr. Iveson would lend the money needed, as well as rent the land; but we do not hear that he is willing to make the loan at once, and thus obviate the difficulty we point out. On the contrary, it is very widely reported that a subsequent offer has been made, to lend the required sum at 8, instead of 10, per cent; so that no claim need be made on him for fulfilment of his pledge. Had the second proposal, which was so strangely rejected, been agreed to, the lease could have been effected at once, building would have commenced at once, and the trustees would have had a year's rent in hand at the end of next year, whereas they will not now have a *cash*.

It is unnecessary to dwell, again, on the folly of leasing a double portion of the church compound, for one-fifth, only, more than was offered for the half. That mistake is now pretty clearly appreciated. But we do wish to point out that the lease of the half, alone, would yield sufficient to pay interest on the loan required; and, consequently, that the crowding a double portion of the church compound with China houses will profit nobody, except the fortunate lessee. The whole sum required to complete the building is Tls. 26,000, of which about Tls. 13,000 only—Tls. 12,000 to the contractors, and Tls. 1,000 for the salary of the clerk of the works—are needed during the current year. Towards this sum, the trustees have already Tls. 10,000 in hand, and there is little doubt that the remaining Tls. 3,000 can be raised before Christmas 1868. The building would then be completed, and a debt of Tls. 16,000 remain to be met. The offer to rent the Honan Road frontage of the church compound, at Tls. 1,000 a year, would provide the trustees with a sufficient income to meet interest, at 8 per cent., on a loan of Tls. 12,000, leaving Tls. 4,000 unprovided for. But the contractors have generously offered to wait a year after the completion of the works for the balance of Tls. 6,000, which would then be due to them; so the trustees would have another year before them, in which to raise this deficit. There is little doubt that it could be obtained without letting off another large portion of the Church compound; or, at any rate, if that measure became necessary, January 1870 will be soon enough to contemplate it.

We trust our object, of showing that the crowding a double portion of the Church compound with Chinese houses is unnecessary, has been attained. We do not think our statement can be accused as visionary. The only questionable point is the Tls. 3,000, which we have estimated as likely to be raised by subscription during the ensuing year. And even of this, only Tls. 2000 would be needed, as the trustees would have Tls. 1000 coming in, from the rent of the ground actually let off. As we remarked at the outset, it is not too late to reconsider the hasty vote passed at the last meeting. Granting, even, that our view of the finances is wrong and impracticable—the fact remains, that the offer accepted was a most disadvantageous one to the Church interests, and that, if the Kiukiang road frontage has to be let, it can be let for more than Tls. 200, a year.

TIENTSIN.

On the evening of Saturday the 23rd instant, the community of Tientsin were startled by the astounding news, just received from Peking, that the Honorable Anson Burlingame, the United States Minister to the Court of Peking, had been accredited Ambassador to the Courts of Europe and Washington by the government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China; and that His Excellency takes with him as attachés, Mr. Brown of Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, and M. Deschamps of the Chinese Customs service. It is supposed that other gentlemen will be attached to the mission, but on the despatch of the letter from Peking, their names were not known to the public. His Excellency was to leave Peking on the 25th instant from this, and he is of course now momentarily expected here. What does this step of the Chinese government mean? As yet this community are completely in the dark as to the special objects; for special we take them to be—on which the mission goes to Europe and America. It seems so strange for the representative of a foreign government at Peking, to be suddenly transformed into a Chinese Ambassador, that we are lost in amazement at the change.

A rumor has just come to me, that mounted robbers are at Yang-tsun, a town 60 le from here, on the route to Peking; that the Hon. Anson Burlingame is at Hose-woo unable to come on; that travellers dare not go from this to Peking, not even the British escort with funds for H. B. M. Legation; and that His Excellency Chung-how has just sent troops to Yang-tsun to drive the mounted robbers away and clear the road to the capital. Perhaps before the mail starts, I may be able to give you farther news on this head.

The northern branch of this river, known to the Chinese as the Peiho, as well as the southern branch known to the Chinese as the Yunho, are both frozen over. The river from here to Takoo, known to Chinese as the Hae-ho, is only partially frozen over in places. I see, as I write, some junks which are making for the owners' houses, are cutting their way through the partially frozen parts of the river. The steamer *Shanse* is lying in the inner anchorage at Takoo, and it is expected that the Hon. Anson Burlingame and suite will go by her to Shanghai. The steamer *Drayson*, on the post courier leaving Takoo last night at 6 o'clock, was still in the outer anchorage of Takoo, bound inward.

Business of all kinds is now virtually at an end for the season 1867; and it is now of no use attempting to give quotations for manufactures, to serve as a guide for future imports of these goods.

The fact of a body of mounted robbers being so near to Tientsin as Yang-tsun 60 li from here, prognosticates a disturbed state of the country around Tientsin during the coming three months. H. B. M. gun-vessel, *Dove*, Commander Dunlop is fortunately here for the winter, and we shall have her protection. The American citizens of Tientsin addressed Admiral Bell, to send a gunboat to protect them during the winter, but no vessel has yet appeared; and as the river is closing fast with ice, if she does not come, in 2 or 3 days time, it would be impossible for a gunboat to reach this from the sea.

In again broaching the subject of the projection of railways in Shantung, I have been induced to do so, in consequence of a criticism on my previous observations on the subject, by a writer who signs himself "A Chefoo Merchant" I consider it right to state, however, before proceeding any further in the discussion of the subject, that the observations I made on the proposal to construct a railway through the mountains of Shantung, and on the projection of railways from Tientsin to Tae-yuen-foo, and from Takoo to Peking, are not alone my own ideas and opinions—for I do not come forward as a Solomon. But they are the ideas and opinions which I had heard the thinking portion of this community utter at various times, added to the ideas I myself held on the same subjects. I beg, therefore, that it may be borne in mind that my observations, in my letters to you on the projection or non-projection of the railways in question, represent the public opinion of the Tientsin community, as emanating from the thinking members of it.

In the issue of the *North China Daily News* of the 11th Nov., a gentleman signing himself "A Chefoo Merchant" is pleased to animadvert upon some remarks I had deemed it necessary to make on the ideas entertained by the writer of a pamphlet styled "general observations on the port and trade of Chefoo, and trade in the

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North of China"; and on the tenor of an "address" by some of the Chefoo British merchants and residents to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, on His Excellency visiting Chefoo—it appearing that the views entertained by the public of Tientsin do not precisely coincide with the views held by the Chefoo merchant.

The Chefoo merchant commences by criticising my observations on the slap dash fashion of Sir Macdonald Stephenson, in fabricating a number of imaginary railways on his map over the Empire of China; and speaks of him as an "eminent" engineer. I have no hesitation in saying that this is the first time in his life, that Sir M. Stephenson has been mentioned as such. After his arrival in Hongkong, he wrote to me from thence a long letter, asking for information as to the practicability of constructing railways in the North of China; and, after I had given a careful perusal to his letter, I came to the conclusion that he was a visionary schemer—adopting a mild term for my opinion of him;—and later, some two years I think, on Mr. Wade shewing me a railway map of China, published by Sir M. Stephenson, I was only the more fully confirmed in the opinion I had already formed of him.

When I suggest the making of certain railways in China at present, I speak of railways that are feasible and practicable for the present stage of Chinese life; I do not speak of the construction of railways that may be applicable to the existence of China 200 or 500 years hence. In England, we see railways constructed nearly all over the country; but the civilization of the English people is several centuries in advance of the civilization of the Chinese people of the present day; and railways in England are consequently constructed without any difficulty, and very often from the funds furnished by the inhabitants actually resident in the districts through which the railways run. This would scarcely be the case in China at present, nor for several years to come. When I speak of a feasible and practical railway for the present period of Chinese life, I mean such a railway as that from Tientsin to Tae-yuen-foo, to be carried through a region where there exists, almost throughout the whole route, no practical water communication; and when I speak of an unpractical railway for the present era of China, I refer to the proposed railway from the small seaport town of Chefoo, through the mountains of Shantung to Tsinanfoo, alongside of which would exist a fine sea communication on each side of nearly the greater part of the Shantung province, for large steamers conveying goods—or again to a proposal to construct a railway from Shanghai to Hankow, which, if made, would run alongside a magnificent water route—the Yangtze—on which large loaded steamers can easily float. Now the proposal by Dr. Macgowan to lay a telegraph cable from Hongkong to Shanghai, appears to me a feasible and practical project; and I imagine no one would object, if any one felt the inclination, to hear him styled the eminent projector. The Chefoo merchant alludes to the map of the "eminent" engineer as "The splendid map of China "published by Sir M. Stephenson to illus-"trate his proposal for railways in this "country." Sir M. Stephenson's map of China was made from the previously existing maps of China, based on the surveys of the Jesuit missionaries during the Emperor Kang-he's reign, from the years 1708 to 1718, but not from a single day's survey on the part of the "eminent" engineer himself. I do not entertain any doubts about there being many educated gentlemen—Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, and Germans—now resident in China, who could publish equally as good a map of China as that of Sir M. Stephenson; and who would never dream that they had risen to eminence by doing so. Let the reader be pleased to picture to himself the following imaginary scene occurring in Hongkong, when the "eminent" engineer was occupied in fabricating his railway over the eastern world.

He is a guest in the palatial residence of the P. & O. Company at Hongkong; the hour is 11 P.M. He has enjoyed a sumptuous dinner—the viands of the very best, and the wines superb. He has bid good night to his host, and walks in a stately manner out of the drawing-room to his bed-room; as a man of his eminence may be supposed to do at the hour mentioned. He pulls off his dress coat, and puts on a dressing gown—a rather seedy garment, but great men are remarkable for carelessness in their attire, from Lord Stanley downwards. He clears the bed-room table of the papers on it. He places on it a map of Asia by Allen & Co., Leadenhall street. He puts as weights two books on two of the corners, an ink bottle on the third, and a glass of brandy and water on the fourth. He commences his work by taking a large gulp of brandy and water to generate ideas—Lord Byron is said to have been aided by the drink called gin in writing Don Juan—and then gazes in a vacant manner on the map; after a while his eyes become riveted on the word Shanghai. Then follow a few moments deep reflexion; finally he puts his "eminent" index on the word Shanghai, and exclaims in a rather husky voice—the effects of the good dinner, and the flavor of his host's fine Manilla cheroots. "The Great Far Eastern line shall begin there; Shanghae, I am told by the residents there, being considered 'the Depot of the East.' If my friend—'the Chefoo Merchant' had not monopolized the name of 'Emporium of the East' for the port of Chefoo, I would assuredly have employed that name for Shanghae. I shall then go there," putting his finger on Soochow, "then there," on Nanking, "then there" on Kaefung. Of course the engineering difficulties of getting to the North side of the Yangtze, either by a suspension bridge, or by a tunnel are mere engineering trifles to an engineer of the calibre of mind of the gentleman in question. The making of a tunnel under Mont Cenis of eight miles in length, is a mere bagatelle for him to execute. From Kaefung he carries the line to Peking via Tientsin. The sanguine mind of the "Chefoo Merchant" suggested the probability of the whole of the population of Peking, from the Emperor downwards, becoming ere long Roman Catholics, when meals of fish, on certain pays weekly, might become a necessity, hence his approval of the suggestion by your Tientsin Correspondent, on the making of a railway from Takoo to Peking, to supply the metropolis with fresh sea fish daily. The "eminent" engineer, therefore, carries a branch line from Tientsin to Takoo. From Peking he runs the line to Kalgan, which he imagines to be situated on the Mongolian steppes. But the physical difficulties to be encountered, in rising from China proper to the Mongolian steppes, are easily got over. Having reached this point, and after a few minutes deep thought, he exclaims with exultation, and with a fiery and proud look in his "eminent" eye. "From Kalgan "to Cashgar via Kunsah, I will run the "Great Far Eastern; and this undertaking "will bring Western civilization amongst "the numerous Kirghis hordes inhabiting "these hitherto almost unknown regions. "From Cashgar I will carry the line to "the Sultan's capital, Constantinople." He here, all at once, seems to lose his breath: but after a few minutes cessation from speaking, he recovers himself, and cries out, apparently in anguish, "How shall I get the line across the Bos-"phorus. Those wretched engineers in "England will now have their eyes fixed "on my undertakings. I must, therefore, "be careful in what I propose to under-"take. When I was proposing lines in "Asia, I was master of the position; the "ignorant merchants and officials there "being incapable of judging of my pro-"posals; but when I reach, with my line, "European ground, I am in the midst of "miserable needy fellows, whom the world "there calls engineers. Yet I must be care-"ful what I publish, to keep their mouths "closed." He throws himself back in his chair for better reflexions; and strengthens his mind by finishing his glass of brandy and water. The hour is now midnight; it has the usual effect, even upon the "eminent" engineer, and he feels sleepy. The copious draughts of champagne during dinner and of port at dessert—he belongs to the previous period—no doubt tend to make him somniferous. He yawns, he begins to close his eyes; he opens them once again, and seeing the full moon through the bed room window, exclaims in a low, husky, taint voice "yes, yes, I will take the Great Far Eastern there. Miserable wretches these fellows." He then falls asleep in his arm chair, overpowered with the fabrication of the Great Far Eastern, the sumptuous dinner, and the late hour. There we leave him; and while wishing him good bye, exclaim on our part "all moonshine!! all moonshine"!!

The Chefoo merchant seems to be laboring under the idea that I know nothing of the geography of the province of Shantung He himself refers to the admiralty survey of 1860, and the map of the Hydrographic office of 1859. I possess two copies of the map of the Hydrographic office of 1859, and a map of Shantung, in a volume with the other provinces of China proper and its dependencies, published by M. D'Anville at the Hague in the year 1837, based on accurate surveys from 1708 to 1718 of China, by the Jesuit missionaries, by order of the Emperor Kanghe; and from which all the maps of China hitherto published have been made. The Chefoo merchant gives the lat. and long. of Chefoo, not from his own observations but from those of some nautical man. I beg to give in return the position, not from any observations of my own, but from those of the Jesuits, of Tsi-nan-foo, the capital of the province of Shantung, which is N. Lat. 36.44.24, E. Long. 117.07.30, and of Letsui, a distinct city near where the Hwangho debouches into the gulf of Pechele, which is N. Lat. 37.33 E. Long. 118.20. I do not pretend to be able to insert the Chinese characters of the above mentioned Chinese cities in Shantung, nor to be able to give their mandarin pronunciation, as I cannot lay any claim to be a Chinese sinologue. The Chefoo merchant has inserted a number of Chinese characters in his letters, with the intention, we are led to imagine, of making the meaning of his English language more plain; but I am afraid such will not have proved to be the case, as I suppose that 99, 99⅔, 100 per cent of the readers of his letter do not possess a map of Shantung, having on it the Chinese characters of the names of the places in it; and I imagine that 99 per cent of the readers of his letter do not know the names, nor the meaning of the Chinese characters he has inserted in it. I do not therefore, see the advantage of their insertion; unless it be to show his profound erudition of the Chinese language to his readers. May I, owing to my lacking the necessary profundity of erudition, presume to implore the learned Chinese scholar and world-famed sinologue, T. F. Wade, Esq., to deign to inform his ignorant fellow mortals if the sounds in the mandarin dialect, or in fact any Chinese dialect known to him, of the following Chinese characters, inserted in the Chefoo merchant's letter, are correctly written or not

大新店 Tao-tsin-tien?

In alluding to the Yellow river flowing into the gulf of Pechele, the Chefoo merchant speaks of the Letsin-ho river, by which I presume he refers to the Ta-tsing river. He says, in respect to the mouth of the Hwangho at Le-tsin, that,—"I have "in my possession a survey of the mouth "of the river and the bar, made by a per-"son sent there expressly to examine the "place in 1863; and the bar, which was then "5 Chinese *le* wide, or about a mile and a "half, had only ten feet water on it "at high tide. The river since then has "brought down enormous quantities of soil "and formed a large bar at its entrance. "The northerly gales of winter, which beat "the coast of Shantung from November to "March, will keep up the deposit of the "Yellow river at its juncture with the gulf "of Pechele." In regard to this depreciation of the entrance of the Yellow river or Hwangho, I have to reply that I am personally acquainted with the person, who was "sent there expressly to examine" the mouth of the Hwang-ho in 1863. And I have heard him on two or three occasions detail his experiences in the west part of Shantung; but, however efficient or able he may be in his position in a mercantile office, he is assuredly the last man I would select to survey the mouth of the Hwang-ho. In respect to the statement of the Chefoo merchant that "the northerly gales of winter from November to March will keep up the deposit of the Yellow river at its juncture with the gulf of Pechele," he has clearly entirely forgotten the fact of the mouth of the river and of a great part of the gulf being, during the above period completely frozen over with thick ice; and that, consequently, the northerly gales of the winter cannot in any manner "keep up a deposit of the Yellow river at its juncture with the gulf of Pechele." Sir John Davis, in his account of Lord Amherst's embassy to the court of Peking says:—"On the point of land "which formed the entrance to the Peiho "was a small fort. The boats had all the "good fortune to cross the bar at the ri-"ver's mouth without getting aground, "though the oars frequently touched the "bottom." Now, if Sir John Davis had not, from the time he crossed the bar in one of the boats of the frigate till now, received any news of what had been taking place in the North of China; and if the steamer *Lamont* of 772 Tons, and the steamer *Szechuen* of 540 Tons, and steamer *Shanse* of 561 Tons burden, were shewn to him in Southampton water fully loaded, would he for a moment believe that it was possible for these large vessels to ascend the Peiho and discharge their cargoes at Tientsin throughout the greater part of the season. That they do so is, however, a well known fact to people now resident in the north of China. Now, with regard to the water on the bar of the Hwang-ho, I have not the smallest doubt of it being sufficient to float easily any of the above large steamers. Let any one of my readers, with the exception perhaps of the amiable but prejudiced gentleman the Chefoo merchant, take the map of China, look at the length of the river Peiho, and then at the length of the river Hwang-ho; and ask himself the question, if the Peiho can float the above mentioned steamers with its volume of water, will not the Hwang-ho still more be able to do so with its larger volume of water? We must not forget that we are living in an age when everything is possible, except the possibility of making a railway through the Shantung mountains without funds.

An idea has just struck me, and I beg to add it for the attention of the Chefoo merchant. He alludes to the "northerly gales "of winter which beat the coast of Shan-"tung from November to March." Such being the case according to his own shewing,—and I know it from my own experience, having had the bad luck to reside during part of a winter in Chefoo,—the harbor of Chefoo, off the town and foreign houses off which the foreign vessels lie, is consequently far from being a good anchorage during winter, from November to March. Should, therefore, the Chinese goverment decide to throw open—as I hope the foreign ministers will strongly urge,—another port in Shantung to foreign vessels, it would be advisable to have it on the south side of the promontory; and as far to the westward as practicable, to which foreign steamers could easily run from Shanghai with the Peking and Tientsin mails during the winter season; and thus escape the rough passage round the promontory to Chefoo, where they would encounter these northerly gales. If a railway, besides, should in course of time be made from Tientsin to Tse-nan-foo, the capital of Shantung, an easily executed line so far as physical obstacles are concerned, it is perhaps probable that a branch line might be run on to the new port, which would facilitate the earlier delivery of the Peking despatches during winter. It is true that, by carrying out this new project, real estate in Chefoo might fall in value; but that is, in the eyes of the Peking and Tientsin communities, of minor importance, in comparison with the pleasant idea of receiving their mails earlier than under the present system via Chefoo.

If I have the slightest knowledge of the extent of human patience, I may conclude that the reader has now considered the Shantung railway question carried far enough: and I deem it also fairly exhausted, when I finish this letter.

* * * *

December, 1867.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

A party of between forty and fifty sons of St. Andrew met on Saturday evening, to celebrate the festival of their patron Saint, under the presidency of Dr. Coghill. It is hardly necessary to say that the proceedings of the evening were of the most lively and interesting character; verging, at last, on the tumultous sociability for which "Auld Lang syne" is frequently the signal. It was very late when this song was sung, and the party broke up. Among the guests present, we noticed Mr. Wade, H. B. M. Secretary of Legation; Mr. Forrest H. B. M. Vice-Consul, Captain De la Cour of H. I. M. Navy, and Lieutenant Royce, R. N.

The CHAIRMAN rose to propose the first toast of the evening. "The Queen and Royal Family." All distinctions between England and Scotland were now merged in the name of Great Britain, the ruler of which represented the royal houses both of Brunswick and Stewart, and was looked up to by every loyal Scotchman as his national sovereign. Queen Victoria, too, had rendered herself dear to Scotchmen by taking up her favourite residence among them, and patronising both their national dress and national music. Every one present would join in heartily drinking the toast he proposed—the health of the Queen and Royal Family.

The CHAIRMAN was sure that the next toast he had to propose, was one to which a cordial response would be given. It had not yet been quite settled whether the Navy or Army should take precedence; but all would cordially unite in drinking the sister services, coupled with the names of Major Crossman and Lieutenant Royce.

Major CROSSMAN acknowledged the toast on behalf of the Army. Saint Andrew's was proverbially a night on which Scotchmen could and did glorify themselves and their country; but nowhere had they glorified themselves more than on the field. He had, himself, had the pleasure of serving under and with Scotch officers, and could say that it was impossible to serve under or with better men.

Lieut. ROYCE, in responding for the Navy, said Major Crossman had said exactly what he had intended to say. It only remained for him therefore to thank them on behalf of the service to which he had the honour

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to belong, for the hearty reception they had given the toast.

The Chairman, in rising to propose the toast of the evening, said.—It would indeed be ungracious in me were I not to refer to the painful circumstances which has led to the retirement from this chair of one to whom the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai has been so much indebted, for the pleasant success of its previous gatherings. The sad death, within the last few weeks, of one of Scotland's worthiest daughters, has deprived Mr. Consul Winchester of a faithful wife, his children of a devoted mother, and society here of one of its brightest ornaments. I am sure that I am giving expression to the feelings of every member of this society, and of every gentleman present, when I say that our esteemed late president has our deepest sympathy in his affliction. This is the third anniversary of its patron, St. Andrew, which our society has met to celebrate. It was founded with a view, first, by meeting at our annual festival, to cultivate kindly feelings between brother Scots—to infuse a dash of sentiment by reminiscence, into the tame monotony of our daily life—to speak of auld Scotland, to sing her songs and, I may say, to eat her meat and drink her whisky; and secondly, to provide a fund, by which we might relieve such of our distressed fellow countrymen as might find themselves in destitute circumstances here. The pleasant remembrances of our former meetings, here, attest the success which has attended the present object, and I am happy to be able to report from our worthy secretary and treasurer, that the fund is so much in excess of demand on its resources, that no fresh subscriptions will be necessary from old members. And now, gentlemen, let us return to the Saint under whose auspices we sit, who is looking down so benignantly upon his children, and whose pious memory I have to call upon you to drink. I see the press, in an article which must have been inspired by the national beverage, congratulates us on the respectability of our patron, as compared with his fellow Saints who preside over the destinies of England and Ireland. Authorities tell us, however, that St. Patrick was a gentleman, and came of decent people; and St. George must have been a fast man, as he is always represented with the drag-on! So that our worthy patron excels even in such good company. Whether we consider the national character to correspond, of course, modesty forbids us to say. But, certainly, if the intercession of the saints has any influence on the destiny of their people, we Scotchmen must confess that our interests have been well looked after. With these remarks, gentlemen, I call upon you to drink to the Pious Memory of St. Andrew.

The Chairman, in rising to propose the health of the guests of the evening stated that letters of apology had been received from the Italian and Belgian Ministers, the Consuls-General of France, Prussia and America, Admiral Keppel, Captain Ross, R.N., &c. The fact of its being Saturday night, too, had prevented the almoners of the Society, Messrs. Butcher and Muirhead, from being present; and the fine weather and game had presented irresistible attractions to a large number of sportsmen. If there were one quality on which Scotchmen prided themselves, it was hospitality. And he was sure that those gentlemen who had come to listen to the national toasts and songs, would not regret that they had accepted the invitation to pass an evening with the sons of St. Andrew, He would couple with this toast the name of Mr. Wade, H. M. Secretary of Legation at Peking, a gentleman who had served his Queen and country with great distinction; and who had left the profession of arms with whose deeds we were so familiar, to enter into that mysterious domain of diplomacy which was beyond the ken of ordinary mortals. He had not only shown diplomatic ability; but scholarship of the highest order, in reducing to gramatical accuracy, the hitherto vague and shapeless language of the Flowery Land.

(Song by Mr. P Maclean, "Willie brewed a peck o'malt.")

Mr. Wade could not plead that he was taken by surprise, in being called on to return thanks for the toast which had just been so well received; for he had had due notice of the honour and responsibility that awaited him. Any one present who had ever had to make a speech, must be aware how onerous was the task; but none could appreciate how onerous was the task on the present occasion. He could safely say he had never before been the victim of so many eulogiums, as had been dealt out to him by the Chairman. He had not been aware before that evening of the laudable objects of the Society. He had believed then it was formed only for the purpose of meeting and celebrating Saint Andrew's festival, eating Scotch dishes, singing Scotch songs, and for the purpose of Scotch glorification. He might be allowed to add that no country of the same magnitude deserved so much glorification. The Chairman had said that there was no qualification on which Scotchmen prided themselves more than on their hospitality. He quite agreed that they did possess that qualification in a high degree, and this evening had been a good example of it. He was sorry so many of the guests who had been invited were absent; as among them night have been man capable of acknowledging this toast more appropriately than he (Cries of no, no.) Well, he must admit, that was more or less of a rhetorical flourish; for, as he had said before, he had had the honour of a visit from the Secretary to the Society, he believed a week or ten days ago, who had told him what was in store for him. But to go back, he had remarked, that he had not been aware till that evening that, to the duties of conviviality, the Saint Andrew's Society added the duties of forming a fund to relieve their distressed fellow countrymen. Nothing in his experience of Scotchmen had struck him so strongly as the readiness of Scotchmen to help Scotchmen. He did not mean in a negative sense, as implied by their own proverb, "hawks wanna pike out hawks' een"—the literal translation of which was, he supposed, that if Scotchmen had an opportunity of "doing" an Englishman or an Irishman, they would not "do" a Scotchman. But he meant it in an active sense. Nowhere had he come on a community of Scotchmen—and there were Scotchmen wherever the English name had spread—nowhere had been seen Scotchmen who were not ready to lend a helping had to their countrymen. He had already paid a tribute to Scotch hospitality, to which he had been indebted for many good haggises and other excellent dishes. But Scotland had many other reasonable grounds for pride. Separating the Highlands and taking that part of the country which had always been considered most civilized, its inhabitants had always been found in the front line of civilisation. There was no department to which the mind could be applied, in which Scotchmen had not been found—if not first—in the front line of talent. We were indebted to Scotland for many eminent statesmen; and now, the first thinker of the present day was a Scotchman; and that Scotchman had been raised by his power of thought to a proud position in our House of representatives. But they had assembled that evening for other purposes than making daft speeches so near the Sabbath morn. He might go on much longer; but he had lost the thread of his discourse. He would not sit down, however, without saying that, this day, forty-eight years ago, he had joined the 42nd Highlanders.

Mr. Anderson rose to propose the next toast—"our friends South of the Tweed"—which he was sure would not fail to meet an enthusiastic reception from Scotchmen. There had been a few periods in history when the toast would not have been received with the same pleasure. Many years had gone by, however, since those international disturbances had ceased; and all prejudices were now merged in a feeling of loyalty to one sovereign. Although the love remained, which bound them to their country with bonds which, he trusted, would never be less firm—no Scotchmen could now forget the ties that bound them to old England,—its manly men and its merry maidens.

Mr. Forrest did not think he ought to be called on to respond to this toast, though, as coming from Northumberland, he must admit that he did come from the South of the Tweed; his earliest recollections were of the banks of that stream. But though he came from the South of the Tweed, he had never met such good friends as he found on the North of the Tweed. Whenever he returned home, he could assure them he should take great delight in returning to the North of Tweed, convinced that he should find there as many kind friends as to the South.

(Mr. Robertson here sang the well known song "Of a' the airts;" and added, "The flowers of the forest," in response to an enthusiastic encore.)

The Chairman.—The next toast which I have to propose is that of "Our Native Land." On this night, in every part of the world, where a fair field is presented to the energy and enterprise of our race, Scotsmen are assembled in festive conclave to recall the memory of home scenes and drink prosperity to their native land. Scotland—a small northern portion of the British island—when a separate and independent kingdom, had continued for centuries to exert a great influence on the course of European politics, through her struggle for supremacy with England and her alliances with France and other Continental powers. Since she had become merged into the larger state, through the accession of her Royal Family to the united Crowns, she had continued to exert a great influence on the progress of European thought and civilization, through the labours of her Scholars, her Poets, Philosophers and men of Science. It was not difficult to understand the sources of those national qualities which had made Scotchmen what they were. Natural energy of race, fostered by a hard climate, amidst the romantic scenery of their native land, and also I may be allowed to add by the res angusti domi, had enabled Scotchman to push their way all over the world, into positions of honour and power. The difference in the character and effect of the Reformation in Scotland, as compared with England, had also had a most lasting influence. In the latter country, it was almost entirely a political movement proceeding from the King, and the Revenues of the Church were appropriated by his head favourites, a portion only having been devoted to endowing the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge which served only to educate the upper classes and the national Church; whereas in Scotland the reformation came from the people, it was in every sense a popular movement. The revenues of the Church were devoted mainly to the establishment of Universities to which all were admitted, without religious test, and to the institution of a School in every parish, where the son of the humblest Cottar sat on terms of educational equality with the sons of the laird. It would be impossible to overrate such advantages as these. Scotchmen were often blamed for dwelling too much and speaking too much of such matters, but on an occasion like the present, they might be excused for recalling the memory of those influences which had made Scotchmen, all over the globe, what they were. It has often been questioned how far it is advisable that we Scotch should cultivate our separate feelings of nationality. Be this as it may, no one can deny the hallowed influence of love of country. This sacred feeling is nowhere better expressed than by one of our great national bards, Sir Walter Scott:—

Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own my native land!
Whose heart has ne'er within him burn'd,
When home his footsteps he hath turn'd,
From wandering on a foreign strand!

And again,

Oh! Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown health and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires! What mortal hand,
Can e'er untie the filial band,
That knits me to they rugged strand?

Reference had been made to-night to the greatest thinker of modern times, a Scot. He presumed this referred to Thomas Carlyle, who in his opinion most fitly had earned that distinction. He saw however, that there were those present who do not agree with him. They no doubt think another countryman of ours, John Stuart Mill, most deserving of the title. The latter he held to be the greater philosopher in theory, the former certainly in practice. Time will shew whose teachings are most true, and which will exert the greater influence on posterity. It is sufficient in the meantime to agree, that the two greatest thinkers of our time are true Scots! With these remarks he called upon them to drink to the memory of—Our Native Land—Dear Scotland.

(Song by Mr. Gilfillan—"Scotland yet.")

Mr. L. Mackintosh was about to propose a toast to which no leal Scotchman could listen, without feelings of the deepest emotion. It had been said that this was the only night of the year on which Scotchmen were privileged to indulge in self-glorification; and he felt assured that, in proportion to their usual continence, they were allowed latitude on the present occasion. The names of Wallace and Bruce implied all that pertained to chivalry. Few had not listened, as children, with awe and wonder, to tales of the deeds of these two doughty heroes. Few had not been fired with a desire to emulate their deeds. Among all who had swayed the sceptre of Scotland, these were the brightest and best; among all there were no heroes to compare with Wallace and Bruce. He would not impose on them a resumé of the deeds of these heroes; what he had more immediately to deal with, was the sentiment enshrined in their memory. They were, to a certain extent, shrouded in the mists of tradition; but all knew the legends regarding them, all admitted the lasting effect their example had exercised on the feelings of their Country. There might be some men for whom early associations had no charm; but he was sure there were none such here. And it was in this view that he called on them to drink to the glorious memory of Wallace and Bruce. The tasks which had fallen to their lot had been somewhat different. The one who came first had all the rough and dirty work. This had fallen to Wallace, who appeared to be well fitted for the task. Bruce had followed to polish and consolidate; it was sufficient to say of him—he was indeed a King and wore the crown. No action had been recorded of him that was the least to his discredit; and he had left his mark behind him. Fame had followed his footsteps, and his example would have a lasting effect on his countrymen. They had been told by the Chairman, in his eloquent speech, that Scotchmen were spread out very thinly. If they looked back on the turmoil they had made in the days of Bruce and Wallace, and imagined the effect of their being condensed now, into the same small space that they had occupied in those days, it must be conceded that the effect would be tremendous. It had been admitted that evening, that Scotchmen excelled in all the arts of war and peace; and he thought they would continue to do so, so long as they remained a nation. They were now resting on the zenith of their country's fame, like white and fleecy clouds (we were unable to follow the speaker through this metaphor.) He ought to say much more; but he was sure all that he could say had been already anticipated by them. He would simply ask them, therefore, to pledge a brimming bumper to Wallace and Bruce, and to drink the toast in silence, as men who stood in the presence of the great and mighty dead.

(Mr. Turner here sung "Tak' your auld cloak about ye;" with great feeling.)

Dr. Thin said, allusion had been made that evening to two classes of Scotchmen—thin Scotchmen and condensed Scotchmen. If they thought that he belonged to the former class, he could assure them that he felt very much condensed at the present moment. He was reminded of a speech he had heard made in Edinburgh by Lord Panmure, at a public meeting called in behalf of the cause of Scottish rights. His Lordship, on account of the meeting having been delayed, had been undelivered of his oration for several weeks, and compared his condition to the dangerous one of a gun kept loaded and which was ready to go off at any time. But he was worse off than Lord Panmure. He had come to the dinner ready to go off when his turn came, but conscious that he had no shot to do credit to the powder. After all it was much pleasanter to sing songs, eat a good dinner, and drink good liquor, than to make long-winded speeches. They were all Scotchmen, and required no persuasion of his to increase their patriotism. It was evident that they all agreed in thinking Scotland the finest, the most elegant, the most enlightened, and the greatest country in the world, and that Scotchmen had unlimited license and cause to boast of themselves and their country. He had objected to speak of the Kirks and Universities, or glorious memories of Bruce and Wallace, because he felt that his knowledge was not sufficient to enable him to do justice to the merits of the subjects. But he thought he might undertake the "Poets and Authors of Scotland," because they had already said a great deal for themselves. He would not occupy their time by going into the subject minutely, but might mention that Scotland distinguished herself in literature at a very early period. Barber, who lived before Chaucer, wrote in a style more intelligible to Englishmen of the present day than Chaucer's was. He celebrated the famous deeds of Bruce, Dunbar, Chaucer's contemporary, also wrote a language less removed from our own; and his poetry, for sweetness and power, is of the highest merit. Then they came down the "fleecy clouds" of time to Buchanan. He was sorry that the traditional and apocryphal stories of this author, with which his mind had been stored in childhood, were so entangled in his brain with the little he had since learnt from history, that he could not trust himself to say anything certain about him personally. But they all knew that his scholarship was very great, and that he was distinguished for his correct and classical latinity. During the long period in which Scotchmen were more occupied in cutting off each other's heads than in cultivating literature, there is not much to be noted. But when the brilliant period of British literature came, Scotland was not behind. For example, Adam Smith had the world for his pupils, taught them how money was to be made, and what is of more importance, how it was to be kept when it was made. His friend David Hume, not only distinguished himself by originality and power of thought, but showed how the English language was capable of being moulded into a perfect style for philosophical disquisition. As historians he had only to name Robertson, Macaulay, and last (and perhaps greater than either in true appreciation of how history ought to be written) John Hill Burton. Returning to the Poets, he had already

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mentioned Barbor and Dunbar. One of the most beautiful productions of its class was Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd." He did not know that anything had been done in the way of translating the "Gentle Shepherd," but if it were rendered into some of the European languages, it would present an instructive example of how poems like these may excel in simplicity and power. But all Scotch poets paled before Burns, in a degree that no similes of stars or suns could give expression to. The great poet is a man who sees more clearly than any one else. (Much disturbance in one part of the room.) If those gentlemen were not a little quieter, he might treat them to a dissertation on the difference between the Scotch and French schools of philosophy. He was going to say, that poets see with much better eyes than other men. The lover who thought the ardour of his passion no small matter, had only to enlighten his imagination by a perusal of the wonderful delineation of love contained in the poems of Burns, and he would find his appreciation of his condition stronger than ever. At this late stage of the evening he would not advance into the tempting field he had just opened, but would recommend to all the study of the Poets and Authors of Scotland.

The Chairman must apologise for recalling their minds, at this late period of the evening, to a toast which he was sure would be received with a hearty welcome —and one which he intended to couple with the name of Captain de la Cour. In order to do the toast justice, he must recall to them the time when Scotland was independent, and in close alliance with France. So far back as the time of Achaius 1 (great laughter) If their memories did not go so far back, he must apologise for them. But even in those early days, Scotland had entered into a close alliance with Charlemagne of France. His motive in calling back their memories so far, was to trace the long connection between the French and Scottish nations. It gave him great pleasure to see an officer of H. I. M. Navy here to-night, and he was sure all would unite with him in expressing that gratification. Scotland and England were now one. He would propose to them the Ancient Alliance of France and Scotland, merged into that now existing between France and Britain; and would couple with that toast the name of Captain de la Cour, who so worthily represented the French nation.

Captain de la Cour.—Je ne puis pas parler en Anglais. Mais je bois à l'existence de la Société de St. Andrew, à la santé du President, et de tous ses membres. L'hospalité des montagnards Ecossais ne se dement jamais.

Mr. Wade—felt more embarassed than he usually did, in rising. One reason was that it devolved on him, an Irishman, to propose the health of "the Lasses,"—a toast which, he thought, should have been confided to the safe keeping of one of the many Scotchmen present. At the same time, he would not deny that he felt greatly flattered at the selection. He had had the pleasure of knowing the settlement for twenty years; he had known it when the Consul's wife was the only lady in it; and he had lived to know it, now, in more fortunate times, when it could not only boast a number of married ladies, but some, even, who were not married. Among the gentlemen present, there were a large number who had not waited till, like himself, past the meridian of life, before entering into matrimony. There were a large number who had married, and those he congratulated. There were also a large number who had not married, and those he urged to become so at once. He urged this advice on all who were not too far advanced into the tumultous sociability of the evening, to appreciate it. The Chairman had spoken aptly of spreading Scotchmen thin and condensing Scothemen thick. He hoped that all those who were now condensed thick, might soon be spread thin, through matrimony. Quoting the well known line that nature "tried her, 'prentice hand on man, and then she made the lasses, o," he called on them to join him in drinking to the health of "The lasses."

(The toast was drink with Hieland honours—"Here's a health to all good lasses," by the Company).

Mr. Turner rose without the slightest preparation to respond to this toast; and he was glad that he did so. To propose the "lasses" required much greater eloquence and experience; but the reply could never come from too inexperienced a hand. The less a man knew about lasses, the better he would reply. He (Mr. T.) knew the least possible about them, in this settlement; though in the settlement from which he came, he knew a great deal. And he would say that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick could boast as pretty faces and as bright eyes as any country under the sun, not excepting Scotland. It was from Scotland, however, that they derived their best qualities; and there were, in those settlements, good men and stout, who were capable of producing and reproducing the best qualities of Scotchmen. As representing a Society (whose medal he wore) which would sit down to-night in those settlements 250 strong, — he would aver that they represented the truest qualities of Scotchmen,—their honest integrity and manly capability. It was a country where a man stood forth as his only recommendation. And its inhabitants all looked to Scotland—the country they came from—as their model. He might have been carried away; but, if so, he had been carried away by the first principle on which a Scotchman prided himself—patriotism. The Scotch principle was engrafted in Nova Scotia, and he was glad to be able to say of the lasses of British North America, that they were A 1 at Lloyd's.

Mr. Turner's speech was loudly applauded. The Chairman then called on Mr. Gilfillan to sing "Auld Lang Syne", and the Company separated.

THE COSMOPOLITAN LODGE BANQUET.

As a rule, the dinner itself is generally the least attractive part of a public dinner. It is either indifferent on its merits, or cold, or badly served, or in some way or other disappointing. The Cosmopolitan Lodge dinner, given on Monday night, to celebrate the festival of St. Andrew, was a most pleasant exception to this rule. The dinner was good and well served, the courses were not tediously numerous, and the wines were excellent. As was aptly remarked by Bro. Blanchard, the evening passed off more as though it were a family party than a formal banquet. It was not the least recommendation, either, that the toasts, which often trench wearily on the small hours, were all disposed of before midnight, at which hour many of the guests left, much gratified by the pleasant evening they had spent. Those who remained behind, for just one more cigar, no doubt added to their store of enjoyment.

The Chairman rose to propose the first toast, which required no introduction from him to recommend it. Without further remarks he would call on them to drink "The Queen and the Craft."

The Chairman next proposed the "Rulers of our respective Countries." The Cosmopolitan Lodge comprised members of many nationalities; and it would be unbecoming to omit this cosmopolitan toast.

The Chairman next proposed "the Army and Navy," coupled with the names of Lieut. Miller and Lieut. Bradshaw.

Lieut. Miller—thanked the Brethren for the kind way in which they had received the toast, and took the opportunity to acknowledge the great kindness he and the officers of the *Pearl* had received since her arrival in port. He hoped the same good feeling would continue to subsist between them and the community.

Lieut. Bradshaw acknowledged the toast on behalf of the army. He had been only a few years a mason; but he had always noticed that soldiers who were freemasons, were remarkable for zeal, steadiness and courage. Under these circumstances he was always glad to find that those who served under him, or under whom he served, were masons. He thanked them for the honour they had done the service in the toast just drank.

The Chairman said the next toast, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, was partly selfish, yet it was so combined with others that it could hardly be called so. Perhaps it was not known that, when the anniversary of St. Andrew fell on a Saturday or Sunday, Scottish masons were forbidden to keep the festival on those days, in order not to trench on the Sabbath. The postponement of their meeting till this evening, therefore, was in accordance with Rule. He called on them to drink to "the Grand Lodge of Scotland whose anniversary we celebrate, and the Grand Lodges of all other constitutions."

The Senior Warden (Bro. Stewart) next rose to propose "our sister Lodges in Shanghai under the English constitution." Scottish masons had started their lodge, here, many years later than their English brethren; and had much for which to thank the latter, for the kind assistance given them. He was sure all Scotch masons would unite in drinking a bumper to the toast.

Bro. Gundry could hardly understand why he, as representing the youngest lodge in Shanghai, had been called on to respond to the toast, unless it were that he was an old mason. It had been remarked at the St. Andrew's dinner, a few days ago, that Scotchmen especially pride themselves on their hospitality. Hospitality was also a boast of Freemasons. In the Cosmopolitan lodge, these qualities were combined; and the result of the combination was remarkable in the excellent banquet and friendly welcome they had experienced that evening. Bro. Stewart had alluded to the recent establishment of the Cosmopolitan Lodge. But though younger than its sister lodges, the rapidity with which it had increased in numbers and prosperity was an example to its seniors. On behalf of the lodges working in Shanghai under the English constitution, he begged to thank the brethren for the kind way in which the toast had been received.

The Junior Warden had been unexpectedly called on to propose the next toast, and must apologise for doing so with brevity. He was happy to be able to couple with it the name of Bro. Blanchard, whose good qualities were well known to and appreciated by all. He called on them to join him in toasting "Our sister Lodge under the American Constitution."

Bro. Blanchard regretted that Bro. Eames had not been present to respond to the toast which had just been so kindly received. The responsibility of acknowledging it had fallen on him on several previous occasions; amongst others, on the same occasion last year, when he had given a slight sketch of the history of the Grand Lodge of Massachussetts which, it would be remembered, had been formed in 1796 by the amalgamation of the Scottish and English Lodges then working in America. He repeated that he was sorry Bro. Eames was not present to acknowledge the kind hospitality they had received. In all sincerity, the dinner had been one of the most pleasant he had ever attended; and reminded him more of a family gathering than a public dinner. He thanked the brethren most heartily for their hospitality and for the kind way in which they had received the toast just drunk.

Bro. Nixon felt in much the same fix as Bro. Blanchard, owing to the absence of the W. M. of his (the Sussex) Lodge. Bro. Gibbs would no doubt have proposed the toast that had been entrusted to him, better. But he could not wish "Prosperity to the Lodge Cosmopolitan" with more sincerity than himself. He called on all to join him in drinking that toast.

The Chairman said this was now the fifth time he had had the pleasure of responding to the toast, which had just been so cordially proposed. It was gratifying to think that the Lodge Cosmopolitan had at least done something for masonry during the past year. It had affiliated 9 members, initiated 16, passed 14, and raised 16, besides 5 who had been accepted but not come forward, and 4 or 5 who were still on the list. This was probably the last time he should preside over them, as he was about to hand over charge to the Bro. on his his right (Dr. Coghill), who now held the key. In him, they would find a most able successor who, would do as much for the Lodge as he (the Chairman) had done. And with the able staff he saw around him, he thought the prosperity of the Lodge was guaranteed. He would only add a hope that the bonds which had hitherto united the lodges working here, might be drawn still more closely. He was glad to hear that another was shortly to be added to their number, at the neighbouring port of Ningpo.

Bro. Coghill, in rising to propose the health of the "Ladies," said he was not aware till entering the room, that the toast had fallen to his lot; but he accepted the charge with great pleasure. The subject, however, was a difficult one. Ladies, it was well known, took a very deep interest in our affairs; and the fact that any of our proceedings were kept tiled from them, increased that interest. Since entering the room, he had had an interesting discussion with the Reverend Brother on his left, regarding an article which had lately appeared in Fraser's Magazine, on the social status of woman. We were living in times when great changes were constantly occurring, and one such was now talked of by the greatest thinker of the day, John Stuart Mill, who advocated the extension of the suffrage to women. He was not acquainted with that gentleman's private affairs, but he thought he could hardly be married, or he would not have ventured on such a proposal. He was afraid however that he was touching, here, on tender ground, and would call on them, without further preface, to drink health and prosperity to "the Ladies," coupling the toast with the name of Bro. Dulcken, a notorious admirer of the sex.

Bro. Dulcken briefly responded. The toast, as observed by Bro. Coghill, was a difficult one to reply to, and he felt himself unworthy of the honor. But the ladies were not inappropriately remembered at a Masonic Banquet, as they perhaps, through their tact and refinement, gave to Society the brightest exemplification of the Masonic principles of peace, harmony and love.

The Chairman said, from time immemorial, it had been customary for lodges to toast the youngest ashlar amongst them. The brethren present well knew that "the last link of the Cosmopolitan" was Bro. Wallworth. He was a very young brother; but he had no doubt that when he had gone through the same ordeal as his seniors, he would prove an honour to the craft and to the Cosmopolitan.

Bro. Wallworth was sorry that he was the last link present, inasmuch as he wished there had been some other link. From what he had seen of masonry he admired it much. Hoping he should not remain the last link long, he thanked them most heartily for drinking his health.

Bro. Burt (Secretary) said he had now the pleasure of calling on them to drink a bumper to the guests of the evening. The presence of so many illustrious masons at their board must afford great gratification to the members of the Cosmopolitan. It was his duty and pleasure to ask guests at the command of the Worshipful Master, to be present at their meetings; and the Lodge was proud and happy to receive them. He called on Bro. Yates to respond to the toast, which he was sure would be drunk with zeal and pleasure.

Bro. Yates, in accepting the duty of responding to the toast, must yet say that he knew no language adequate to express his thanks for the cordial manner in which it had been received. He could attribute this cordiality to nothing but the brotherly love that inspired freemasonry. Nothing short of this principle could bring men together and make them so cordially happy. He remembered when he first came to Shanghai, before he had himself joined the craft, being called to the bedside of a Royal Arch mason who was very ill—in fact dying. This man drew certain forms on a piece of paper, and requested him to search Shanghai over to find some one who recognised them, and to ask him to come to him. He (Bro Yates) did search, even out into the country, and eventually found a man (a Scotchman by the way) who recognised the signs. He was shooting; but at once said "take my gun," and went off across country, direct to the sick man. That one act had impressed him greatly with the virtues of the body; and he had resolved, if ever a lodge were established here, to join it. In those days men did not meet together in Shanghai as they do now. Only men in business knew each other. But the establishment of freemasons' lodges had remedied this. It had knit people together, and from being proverbially a disagreeable place of residence, Shanghai had now become habitable and endurable. Thanks were due to the Scotch Lodge for the share it had taken in bringing about this result. Scotch lodges were to be found as far south as Florida; and everywhere Scotchmen were met, from Iceland to Florida, they were found cordial friends. The manner in which this toast had been received, showed that Scotchmen were all cosmopolitan.

Bro. Tilby had never been a speaker; and the present toast was one that required more than usual caution. The "Press" in Shanghai was now ably represented. He hoped it would always continue to be so. Few who had lived in China so long as he had, could doubt that, if the objects of the "Press" had been more ably followed out, in former days, foreign interests would not have been jeopardised as they had been. The *Friend of China* had persistently advocated non-interference. Had that doctrine been followed out, we should now have steamers plying on all the inland waters, and no obstacle would exist to foreigners settling and trading wherever they pleased in the country. He hoped that, now the treaty was about to be revised, ministers would not continue to allow advantages to slip through their grasp as they had been doing. Bro. Blanchard had just remarked that the Americans had no representative just now, as he had unfortunately been boned by the Nienfei. He would couple this toast with the name of Bro. Tarrant, as the oldest representative of the press in China.

Bro. Tarrant responded as follows:—R. W. M., Worshipful Wardens and Officers of the Cosmopolitan Lodge. As you see, I am labouring under a very bad cold, and have quite a difficulty in uttering what I would say in reply to your toast of the Press,—this reply being looked for from me because I am the oldest member of the Press in China. First, I must notice the eulogium passed by Bro. Tilby specially on the *Friend of China*, pointing out that, if the British and other foreign govenments had followed the advice I was continually giving, of non-intervention, the affairs of this unhappy country would be far different from what they are. Bro. Tarrant went on to say that, although he was now in his eighteenth year on the press in China, it was a fact that he had only had to return thanks for the Press on

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some two or three occasions. In short, social gatherings such as this, were not common in China until of late. In what he said, therefore, in reply to the toast, there would be the charm of novelty at least, and he should not dwell particularly on the power of that "mighty engine" as the press was usually termed. Mighty indeed. It secured for its conductors free admission to Theatres, and Grand Stands, and Balls, and Steamers to witness Regattas, and even to Masonic Banquets. There was this difference, however, about masonic festival attendance, that Freemasonry alone wanted no help. Freemasonry stands alone, requiring no external influences. Freemasonry says to the Press "though others may want your aid—we want it not." In a word the Press and Masonry were to a certain extent antagonistic. Of this, however, he was sure, that his colleagues present would join him heartily in celebrating the business of this evening's entertainment, for as Mr. Blanchard had remarked a pleasanter evening could not have been anticipated. He concluded by expressing a hope that either Bro. Gundry or Bro. Dulcken would add a word or two more, to remedy any shortcomings of his own in replying to a toast of such weight.

Bro. Yates need hardly ask the brethren present to join him cordially in drinking the health of "Absent Brethren." We were here in Shanghai, far from our friends and native land; but every day facilities for communication were increasing, and no moments were more refreshing than those spent in reading letters and intelligence from absent friends. He remembered, long ago, when the mail used to take thirty days to reach here, from Hongkong. On one occasion it was sixty days. Now, China was brought within one month of America and within two of England, and he hoped the day was not far distant when she would be placed in telegraphic communication with the former. While regretting the recent loss of fortunes which had seemed almost within their grasp, residents in Shanghai must remember that the old taipans of the Bund, who had gone home with fortunes, had also lost theirs; and this community of suffering would induce them to unite more heartily in drinking to our absent brethren.

The Tyler's toast—"to all poor and distressed brethren wheresoever dispersed over the face of the globe, a speedy relief to their sufferings; a speedy return home if they desire it, and a hearty welcome on arrival," was next drunk in solemn silence. The Lodge was then closed. And after a cordial acknowledgement by Bro. Donaldson of the courtesy on the part of the officers of the *Pearl*, which had allowed the band of that vessel to enliven them during the evening, many of the guests left.

THE REGATTA.

Nothing could have seen more delightful and propitious than the weather on Monday, for this long looked for and anxiously expected event. The morning opened clear and fine, not a cloud in the heavens, and the sun poured down on us his brightest rays, counteracting most effectually the attempts of Boreas to make us uncomfortable. However pleasant it may be to have a bright sun for outdoor amusements, wind yesterday was an absolute necessity; and we had at starting a pleasant fresh breeze. At about 10 o'clock we left the rendezvous opposite the U. S. Consulate, on board the judges' boat "*Fokelin*" which had embarked a goodly number of people interested in the Regatta. Each craft had her partisans, and we heard a good deal of conversation about dollars and odds, and noticed a good many memoranda made. At starting, the *Fearless* appeared to be the favourite.

When the *Fokelin* reached the Harbor Master's hulk (the starting point) the Yachts had not yet taken up their stations, the *Coquette* having some little difficulty to do so, having got rather too far to leeward. At length all were in line, in the following order, commencing from the north shore.

1 *Eureka.*
2 *Coquette.*
3 *Vision.*
4 *Henrietta.*
5 *Fearless.*

Immediately the gun fired from the Harbour Master's hulk, all was animation and excitement among the spectators; but all order and regularity on board the Yachts, as they cast off their moorings and gracefully careened to the breeze, which at this time was light from the N.W. This was accomplished at 10.31. The *Fearless* being the first to get underweigh, having her mainsail and topsail already set, the *Vision* next, and the *Eureka* which appeared to have some little difficulty with her jib, last. The *Fearless* went away at a spanking rate, and certainly looked like the winning boat. Before reaching Gough's Island she was ½ a mile ahead, but the breeze freshening, the *Henrietta* and *Vision* crept up and overhauled her; and here the finest part of the whole race occured; the *Henrietta* and *Vision* going tack and tack, both being magnificently handled, but the *Vision* appeared to have the best of it in beating to windward. From there to Woosung, which they passed at 12.12, the *Vision* gained a decided lead. They rounded the Red Buoy in the following order.

Vision .....1.16.
Henrietta .....1.27.
Fearless .....1.39.
Coquette.....2.34.

The *Eureka* never rounded the buoy.

The *Vision*, having a fair start from the buoy of 11 minutes, with a fair wind and flood tide, made the most of her advantage by crowding on all her canvas, and passed the Harbor Master's hulk at 30 seconds past 3 o'clock, the *Henrietta* at 3.11½, doing the distance from rounding the buoy in precisely the same time as the *Vision*.

Four steamboats accompanied the race, which was well contested throughout, and the thanks of the visitors were due to the captains for the manner in which they managed their boats, so as to allow all a good view of the regatta from beginning to end.

MEMORIAL *by the* TIENTSIN COMMUNITY *to* SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, *regarding the approaching revision of the Treaty.*

SIR,—We have the honor to lay before your Excellency the enclosed suggestions, relative to alterations and additions, on the revision of the Treaty in 1868, and we beg, at the same time, to make the following remarks concerning them:—

Nos. 1 to 24 refer to matters of general interest, common to all the ports of China, while Nos. 1 to 5, which follow these, are limited to this locality or its neighborhood.

No. 1.—(Art. VIII of the Tientsin Treaty.)—Protestant Missionaries, according to the experience of some of those resident here, have found much trouble and opposition, either direct or indirect, from the Chinese Officials in the country—Tung Chow is more particularly quoted; while they observe that the Roman Catholic Missionaries are allowed to pursue their avocations in peace and without interference. They ask, therefore, for an equality of rights and privileges.

No. 2.—(Art. IX of the Tientsin Treaty.)—Experience has constantly shown that the existence of the passport system, as applied to foreigners while travelling, still remains very imperfectly known to the Chinese officials in the interior.

The value of the passport thus becomes diminished, and ceases to have its intended action as a protective document to the peaceable and lawful traveller or trader.

Nos. 3 and 4.—(Art. XII and XIV of the Tientsin Treaty.)—We would desire the most liberal construction of these two clauses, believing that, in their true spirit, it was the intention of the framers that complete access to the interior should be secured for all lawful purposes, whether of religion, commerce or pleasure.

The argument that such access could not have been intended, because, by Art. XI, certain treaty ports were distinctly specified for the purposes of trade and residence, may be met by the enquiry as to what could then have been the intention of Art. XII? If trade and residence were intended to be limited to the specified treaty ports, then its introduction clearly appears to have been unnecessary; but if the broader interpretation, which we are now endeavouring to obtain, is inapplicable, then the article in question is a dead letter.

The right of building and owning boats to trade in the interior, is so connected with the question of buying land or houses there, that we have placed our remarks upon both subjects together.

No. 5.—(Art. XXIV, XVIII, and Rule VII of the Tientsin Treaty.)—The illegal charges, often levied by petty almost irresponsible authorities, upon goods in transit from the open ports to the districts of consumption, add so greatly to their cost, that the sale is either much diminished, or entirely ceases beyond a certain radius. They cannot, therefore bear that fair competition with native manufactures which they would otherwise be enabled to do. And this, we think, is not in accordance with the intention of the Treaty or with that wiser policy, which would facilitate rather than obstruct, the attainment by the people of those commodities, which foreign nations can offer them better or cheaper than they can produce for themselves.

No. 6.—(Art. XXXII of the Tientsin Treaty.)—The use and purposes of dredging machines are too well known to require any comment of ours upon them.

No. 7.—(Art. XLV of the Tientsin Treaty.)—The present limit of twelve months, as the time within which foreign imports may be re-exported, has been practically found too short, such imports sometimes requiring double that period before a sale can be effected.

It does not seem, in our opinion, that the Chinese Government could reasonably object to this proposition, as it is quite in accordance with the spirit of the treaty, which provides that foreign goods shall only pay duty once, and that upon being re-exported they shall be protected from again paying duty by an Exemption Certificate.

No. 8.—The idea of throwing open all China to foreign intercourse seems a bold one, but only because we have permitted ourselves to accept, morsel by morsel, the privilege of trade and residence at a few ports on the coast; although the true spirit and object of the last treaties was, that the whole country should be opened to Christianity and Commerce in its entirety.

The extreme reluctance of the Chinese Government to accept its natural position as one only among the nations, its vain struggles against the destiny which has brought it repeatedly within the last quarter of a century into collision with its self-termed barbarian foes; the humiliation and sacrifices which have thus been entailed upon her, the gradual extension of foreigners upon her seaboard, which has resulted in the extension of their trade from one to thirteen ports, and the permanent location of foreign Envoys in her very capital, have not yet, it is believed taught the Government that its true interest, as well as that of this immense empire, lies in a cordial and frank acceptance of the position, in encouraging the intercourse and cultivating the friendship of foreign nations; in not disdaining to learn from them those useful and practical arts, the knowledge of which would multiply the material resources of the country, add to the comforts and happiness of the people, and place her on that position of equality with other nations, which her population, numerically the largest in the world, her geographical position and her magnificent physical advantages would naturally entitle her to assume.

As an example not unworthy of her imitation, we would point to the neighboring Kingdom of Japan, opened to general intercourse with the outer world some sixteen or seventeen years, but which has eagerly embraced the opportunities and appreciated the advantages of Western intercourse. In addition to sending numerous bands of Japanese youths to Europe for instruction in foreign science, the heir apparent himself is now residing in the capital of France for the purpose of education.

Could China take heart and boldly throw the entire country open, without limit or restriction, the benefits to the whole nation, as well as to foreigners, would, we believe, transcend the dreams of the most sanguine.

No. 9.—The introduction of foreign pastoral or agricultural colonists, in a country so well suited as Mongolia for such pursuits, would, while enlarging the field for capital and enterprise, not be without advantage to the inhabitants themselves.

By various accounts, much of the produce, such as Wool &c., is lost or spoilt from imperfect systems of operation, and flocks and herds annually perish through the improvidence and ignorance of their owners.

No. 10.—The establishment of railways and Telegraphs we consider as one of the most important, if not the most important, of all the measures which we trust are now on the eve of initiation. The incalculable benefits of cheap transit which the first would introduce; the indefinite multiplication of wealth, consequent on the interchange of products between districts which now can practically have no exhange; the low price at which produce or foreign importations could be delivered to the consumer in remote inland districts; these and many other advantages are so manifest that we need not dilate on them to your Excellency. We would mention, as being something locally near us, the Wool of Mongolia, the fine iron of Shan-Hsi and the coal of the province; valuable products, the consumption and export of which are practically prohibited by the exclusive dearness of transit; the cost of which often exceeds several fold the cost of the articles themselves.

Telegraphs, in conjunction with Railways would, we conceive, be one of the most potent weapons in the hands of the Government; not only giving it stability, but also giving it security against its enemies. By the first, it would receive instantaneous intelligence of disaffection, or revolt, in its remotest province. By the second troops could be transferred to the disturbed district with ease, rapidity and economy.

The concentration of telegraph wires at the metropolis, like many reins in the hands of the charioteer, would give it command of the entire team; and enable it to control distant hostile organisations, against which it is now too often powerless. This, of itself, would go far towards pacification; and would ultimately result in the extinction of those slumbering fires of rebellion, which seem by past experience to be almost normal to the condition of many parts of China and so hurtful to her progress.

No. 11.—The working of coal and iron mines, more especially the former, is one of great importance to the material prosperity of the country. The coal mines, according to the observations of many travellers, are worked so unskilfully as to produce but little of what they might be made to do; and chiefly surface coal only is obtained.

In this department of labour foreign science could be made available, manifestly to the benefit of the country and all concerned. In conjunction with railways, so that cost of transit would be moderate, there would be nothing to hinder a very large consumption, as well as export from, this port, thus adding very materially to its prosperity.

No. 12.—The system of Bonded Warehouses is beneficially employed in other countries and there seems no reason why China should fear to follow their example.

No. 13.—The inconvenience of having to receive in payment for goods, shoes of sycee of doubtful purity and value, is one often felt by the foreign merchant, and some protective remedy seems called for; we have therefore ventured the present suggestion.

No. 14.—We believe that both the Government and the people would benefit by the establishment of a fixed currency; this would necessitate the establishment of a mint. Loss by weight, in consequence of the perplexing difference of standards of weight in various parts of the empire, has now to be submitted to, both by the Government in receiving bullion payments, as well as the people in making them. A standard currency would obviate this, to the advantage of all but shroffs, or those who live by the difficulties of the present system.

No. 15.—Holders of native bank notes have now nothing on which to fall back, in the event of the suspension of the banks; an occurrence which is only too common now-a-days. Usually, when a bank or money shop closes, nothing remains for the creditors but a little shop furniture of a very poor description; and this is mostly carried off piecemeal by those who may first arrive on the scene of action.

We think that the Government could if it pleased establish some kind of control, by which protection could be afforded to the creditors towards recovering part of their loss.

No. 16.—Foreign Salt, introduced at an ad valorem duty, might safely be allowed to compete with the native article. If it could be sold of better quality and cheaper than Chinese salt, why should not the people have the option of using it? And if it could not compete with Chinese salt, the natural laws of trade would soon cause its importation to cease.

No. 17.—It seems to us not unreasonable to ask for a return of the transit duty, when the goods come back from the interior unsold. But we leave this point for your Excellency's consideration.

No. 18.—Peking has hitherto been closed to foreign trade; more, we believe, out of consideration to the feelings and prejudices of the native officials there, than from any objection on the part of the people.

The time has arrived, however, after eight years' residence in the capital by the Foreign Legations, and the ameliorating influence on Chinese mistrust and prejudice, which, it is presumed, has resulted therefrom, for the officials to be reconciled to the presence of foreigners, and the restriction we venture to think, might now advantageously cease.

No. 19.—It would assist much in the export of coal to free it from export duty, so long as it did not leave China; this would encourage its consumption and add also to the wealth of the country.

No. 20.—Chinese produce now pays two duties, the export duty at the port of export, and the trade duty at the port of import, the latter, we think, should be dispensed with.

No. 21.—The opening of the Yellow River to foreign trade and steam navigation, would be one of the many civilising agents which we trust to see eventually in operation.

No. 22.—While advocating direct intercourse between the foreign peoples and Chinese officials, instead of through the Consuls, as hitherto, we would remark, that we have the greatest confidence in the

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Consular body; nor have we the slightest desire to see their legitimate authority shortened. But we consider that such authority might judiciously be limited to their functions as international agents; to taking cognisance of crimes, trespasses and breaches of the law, and to action in those cases, which affect the general interests of whole communities, rather than those of private individuals.

In the new era which is now, we hope, dawning on China, industrial enterprises of every description may possibly be undertaken by individuals, either singly or associated, in remote portions of the country country, far from Consular protection, and to the success of which, direct and free intercourse with the local authorities might be absolutely essential. The reference and re-reference, the tedium and delays, inseparable from transacting business through a Consular channel under such circumstances, might often be fatal to the enterprise.

We believe that at the Treaty ports, even now, the Consuls in many petty cases, of interest merely to the persons concerned, might, greatly to their own relief, yield up their present privilege of action to such persons, and allow them to prosecute their own cause with the Chinese authorities, with that warmth and energy which self interest would naturally inspire, but which they could hardly expect their Consuls to feel.

No. 23.—The Chinese Government have long labored to prohibit both the importation and the smoking of foreign opium (as the opium war of 1840-42 sufficiently testified.

But experience at length induced them, as the lesser of two evils, to legalise its introduction; this Your Excellency is aware, was only done in the last treaty. It was, however, curbed by restrictions, which prevented it from being sent into the interior by foreigners, and which also did not recognise it as foreign owned in any place except at the treaty ports.

But, as time has now shown, this restriction does not diminish consumption, for its importation yearly increases; we think, therefore, in respect of transit to the interior, no exception should be made between [illegible] and other foreign goods.

No. [illegible]—It is reasonable to believe that various products of China—and notably coal—when brought to the ports of export by cheap systems of transit, such as railways or inland steamers, must and will fall in value; or in other words be sold at a lower rate than at present. In such case the duties, which were originally based upon an ad valorem of five per cent, would obviously bear unjustly upon their altered and decreased value, and we think, therefore, under such circumstances, the duty should be lowered accordingly.

LOCAL.

No. 1.—A trade and demand for coal, which at present comes from the mines at Chai Tang, in the western hills near Peking, has commenced at this port; and the steamers which have used it, speak so encouragingly of its good quality for the purposes of steam navigation, that its extended use is merely a question of cost. This almost entirely hinges upon the expense of transit, as coal which only costs taels per ton at the pit mouth, is swelled in price to taels by the time it reaches Tientsin.

A railway would allow it to be placed here at a moderate advance upon the original cost, and thus enable it to take its legitimate place as an export.

In the anticipated event of direct trade with England and the continent of Europe, coal would be a most useful ballast for vessels, engaged in this branch of trade, to take to Shanghai, or to those coast ports where they could find suitable cargoes with which to return home.

No. 2.—Docks at Taku, fit for the reception of grain and other junks, would relieve the Pei-ho, already too narrow for the traffic on its bosom, from the lumbering movements of many of the large unwieldy native crafts, which, owing to their helplessness, are a fruitful source of collision on the river, a subject which is annually becoming more momentous.

No. 3.—The dredging of the two Taku bars could be effected by the employment of proper dredging machines, similar to those in use in other countries; and the increase in the trade, from vessels of large burden being able to enter the port, with the corresponding increase in the maritime revenues, would offer, in our opinion, sufficient encouragement to undertake the attendant outlay.

No. 4.—A Light-house on the Sha-lo-teen bank has long been wanted, and its need often discussed. Its value to a commercial port needs no advocacy of ours, and we believe that the local authorities have at length recognised its importance, both as a beacon of safety to vessels as well as an indirect means of increasing the revenue, by decreasing the dangers of approach to the port.

No. 5.—It would be a great increase of convenience in the transaction of Custom-house business, if its different departments could be concentrated under one roof or at one place. At present, the Hai-Kuan Bank, where duties have to be paid; the Customs office, where vessels enter and clear; and the Jetty or place for the examination of goods, are all widely apart. The result is an expenditure of trouble and time, which could be avoided by the adoption of the present suggestion.

In offering, with the utmost respect to your Excellency, these suggestions for the revision of the Treaty in 1868, with our remarks, we have abstained from touching upon topics, such as the privilege of ministers to have audience with the sovereign—which we feel can safely be confided to your Excellency's superior judgment, and have confined ourselves to those matters which more immediately affect our general or local interests in China, and upon which we can therefore speak with the authority of experience.

At the same time we would wish to shield, in anticipation, our views from the charge of being "utopian," or "advanced;" the latter, too often, being only a synonym for impracticable.

What, we ask, is the word "advanced," but a relative term. He, who is three miles in front of another, on a line of march, is relatively in advance; but he, who is one hundred miles in front does not consider the one who is three miles as advanced.

So it may be said to be with China. What seems advanced to her, is but ordinary progress and locomotion in the eyes of Western nations.

Our desires are for just and wise laws; just to China as well as to ourselves, and which may be alike beneficial to both sides. As equity is the sure basis of sound legislation, so is justice the root of all international compacts. And we would hope that the time has now come for this great country to rouse itself; to abandon its policy of isolation and restriction; to join the march of nations in the cause of progress and civilisation; and thus reap those rich harvests of moral supremacy and material prosperity, which all past history shews has always been the reward of just, humane and enlightened legislation.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servts.

(Signed) JOHN A. T. MEADOWS,
Chairman of the Committee.

(Signed) JAMES MACKEY,
Secretary of the Committee.

Alterations and additions proposed for insertion in the revised Treaty of 1868, suggested and agreed upon at meetings held on the 5th and 18th of November 1867, by the foreign community of Tientsin.

1.—(Art. IX. Treaty of Tientsin.) That all foreign teachers of christianity be placed on equality, in every respect, as to rights and privileges which may hereafter be granted by the Chinese Government.

2.—(Art. IX.) That passports, as hitherto, be issued to foreigners, but that the Imperial Government shall be bound to make their existence throughout the empire known to every one; such having not been the case, even as regards the authorities themselves, in many parts of this region up to the present hour.

3.—(Art XII.) That foreigners shall be at liberty to buy land or houses at any place in the Chinese Empire for lawful purposes, such as trade, propagating of religion, or for pleasure, in the most liberal construction of the spirit of Art. XII of the Tientsin Treaty.

4.—(Art. XIV.) That foreigners shall be at liberty to build boats, and to employ them either for trade or pleasure, to go into the interior from any of the open ports and, if used for trade, such boats to be registered accordingly and to pay the dues which may be laid down by the revised Treaties.

5.—(Art. XXIV. & XXVIII.) (& Rule VII.) That foreigners shall only pay duties in accordance with the stipulations of the treaties and tariffs, and not be required to pay any irregular or illegal charges in transit.

6.—(Art. XXXII.) That, in addition to the erection of Beacons, Lighthouses and laying down of Buoys, the Chinese Government provide foreign steam-dredging machines for the dredging, from time to time, of the bars and rivers at the ports where necessary.

7.—(Art. XIV.) That the period for re-exporting foreign goods shall be unlimited.

8.—That, in our opinion, the whole of China proper and its dependencies should be thrown open to foreign intercourse.

9.—That in every case, however, foreigners should be allowed the right and privilege to go into Eastern Turkestan, Mongolia, Kirin and other dependencies of China; either as traders or as pastoral or agricultural settlers.

10.—That the Chinese Government permit foreigners to construct and aid the formation of railways and telegraphs throughout China and its dependencies.

11.—That the Chinese Government permit foreigners to own Coal, Iron and other mines in China and its dependencies, and work them on foreign principles.

12.—That the Chinese Government establish bonded warehouses at all the open ports.

13.—That the Chinese Government compel the smelters of sycee to put the exact touch or values of the shoes of sycee on them when issued.

14.—That the Chinese Government establish a mint, to issue therefrom a coinage of tael pieces, half tael pieces, quarter tael pieces and one mace pieces.

15.—That the Chinese Government place under control the native banks and money shops, so that some protection may be afforded to the holders of their notes.

16.—That the Chinese Government permit the introduction of foreign salt at an ad valorem duty.

17.—That the Transit Dues be returned on goods, which have been sent into the interior, when such goods come back to the port of departure unsold.

18.—That Peking be open to foreign trade, on the same footing as other cities in the interior.

19.—That Chinese Coal shall be sent to any place in China free of duty, but that, if exported to a foreign country it shall pay duty ad valorem. Hongkong, in this respect, not to be considered a foreign country.

20.—That Chinese Produce, in transit from one open port to another, shall only pay one duty.

21.—That the Chinese Government allow the Yellow River to be opened for foreign trade and foreign steam navigation.

22.—That foreigners shall have direct intercourse with the Chinese Officials, without being obliged to carry it on through the Consuls, as hitherto.

23.—That East Indian Produce, when foreign owned, shall be allowed to be taken into the interior, on exactly the same footing as any other description of goods.

24.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, in the arrangement of the duties in 1868, five per cent ad valorem should be adhered to as the basis of valuation, as hitherto; but should hereafter the values of goods become lower, owing to cheaper transit, consequent upon the introduction of railways, Inland Steam Navigation &c., then the duty shall be levied in accordance with such decreased value. Wool, Coal and Iron, it is believed, would be more particularly affected by any change which would cheapen transit.

LOCAL.

1.—That the Chinese Government grant permission for the construction of a railway from the Coal mines at Chai-Tang and neighbourhood to Peking, Tien-Tsin and Taku.

2.—That the construction of Docks at Taku, in which grain and other Junks could discharge or load, shall be undertaken and carried out by the Chinese Government without delay.

3.—That the dredging of the two Taku bars, so as to admit of the entry of vessels drawing (20) twenty or more feet of water, be also undertaken by the Chinese Government without delay.

4.—That it is desirable a Lighthouse be placed upon the Sha-lo-teen bank as speedily as possible.

5.—That for the greater dispatch and convenience of public business, the whole work of the Custom House be carried on in one building.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

(Japan Times.)

During the progress of a revolution, of many details of which we must necessarily be ignorant, elaborate comment or ingenious speculation is out of place. As it happens, too, that the crisis through which Japan is now passing is one which for nearly two years writers in this journal have been predicting, the change one which they have consistently advocated and the advantages of which they have repeatedly detailed—our duty and our reader's inclination happen exactly to coincide and we can confine ourselves—in writing of the resignation of Stotsbashi—to the simple narration of the facts which have become known to us during the past fortnight. The truth of our announcement of 'Stotsbashi's resignation of the Shogoonate has at length been admitted by the Yedo Government. Permission to make the event public having arrived in the capital on the night of the 16th, the officers of the late Shogoon's administration were assembled on the following day and informed that they were no longer officers of the Shogoon; only of the Tokugawa family. The officials at the Yokóhama Custom House received the same information on the 18th. We have since procured hasty copies of the documents in which Stotsbashi tendered his resignation to the Mikado and the Emperor replied. The former is an able state paper. The writer refers to the period of anarchy described elsewhere, as existing during the 12th century, when Kikomori seized the Sacred Person. (He might have drawn a significant parallel between this and the similar audacious attempt of Chiosiu the year before last.) He passes then to the end of the 16th century, when his own dynasty, the Tokugawa family, came into power and reminds the Mikado that to his great ancestor Iyeyus was then *delegated* only the administration of the government, a duty which, he asserts, for more than two hundred years, his descendants have faithfully and in constant submission to his Majesty's will, discharged to the best of their ability. But the time has now arrived, he proceeds, when a change has become necessary and—delicately hinting at the presence of the barbarians and the necessity of some measure of reform, granting a slight approach towards representative government—concludes by stating the burthen of the Shogoonate to be beyond his strength and suggests that his Majesty and a Council of Daimios had better undertake the government of the country themselves.

This is no new policy. It is precisely that for which 'Shimadz Saburo and his party have been intriguing and fighting since 1863 and which, but for Chiosiu's blunders and certain foreign Ministers' obstinacy, would have triumphed before. So long ago as 1865, the writer was made acquainted in Yedo with the hopes and desires of the Liberal Party, and to advocate their policy this journal was established.

To 'Stotsbashi's Note, the Mikado replied in something like the following terms:—

"Your ancestors and their posterity, down to the present date, have been highly trusted and confided in. To them has been delegated the administration of the government of the country."

"The representation you have now made, however, consequent upon the present state of the Empire, is considered reasonable, and is therefore acquiesced in by the Emperor."

"You are directed to make your conduct to accord with the desires of the people of the country, which your will serve to the utmost of your ability."

"You will defend and protect the empire from evil, that the Imperial mind may rest in tranquility."

"The important question of the Foreign barbarians you are to deliberate upon with the Daimios in Council."

"The two Imperial Government houses will receive all representations and issue all orders."

"All other matters will be transacted by the Daimios who have been ordered to repair to Kioto. Until their arrival, however, the hitherto jurisdiction of Tokugawa will remain under his administration."

Thus His Majesty the Mikado, Satsuma, Tosa, Echizen, and 'Stotsbashi himself will, it is believed, constitute the Cabinet; to Chiosiu is to be committed, it is said, (but this is rather doubtful) the command-in-chief of the Imperial armies; the Council of Daimios will undertake the administration of minor details and so, from the demi-theocratic system of government, Japan has advanced to the Venetian. In these days of accelerative progress, how many years will elapse before we see it under the rule of a constitutional monarchy? Surely this may come to pass in our generation. And then, when the fullness of time brings forth its Japanese Beales, perhaps the *Demos* will rule Nippon and the coolie will be at least as good as the Daimio.

If we could cease at this point, we should do so with unalloyed satisfaction. But the report of 'Stotsbashi's assassination, by a party of Satsuma and Tosa men, comes to us from too many sources to allow us altogether to discredit it. The Gorojiu, who so distinctly contradicted last month our announcement of the abdication and have now officially to admit it, deny that 'Stotsbashi has been killed, but say that he is 'sick.' We fear that this sickness—as has always been the case when a Shogoon is in question—is unto death. It is stated to us that the event occurred on the 19th day of the Japanese month; the 14th inst. The news was transmitted to Yeddo, it is said in the almost incredibly short space of 54 hours. We give the report—it must be understood—with the reservation that we sincerely trust it may not be true and that we cannot vouch for it with certainty. Our opinion of this talented young statesman is on record, and none desire more earnestly than ourselves that his valuable life may long be preserved for the service of his country.

To sum up in a few words the events of which we have written above. Whether 'Stotsbashi be alive or dead, it is certain that he is no longer Shogoon; the party opposed to the opening of only Shogoon's ports is supreme in the country—it is most probable that the office of the Shogoonate will be either abolished altogether or undergo a great diminution of power—the Kokushi Daimios are the masters of the situation, and it remains for them to decide whether the old power of the Mikado shall be re-established and the treaties with foreigners observed in their true spirit—or whether a futile, suicidal effort shall be made to drive us altogether from Japan.

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Law Reports.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

December 6.

Before C. W. Goodwin Esq.

Re the Bark *Cutty Sark.*

This case had been adjourned from the 19th November.

Mr. Knox H. M. Consul at Bangkok, it will be remembered, claimed the barque as confiscated to the Crown, her owner having been convicted of felony.

Mr. Myburgh, on behalf of Mr. Knox, produced a copy of the registry in Hongkong, showing that no mortgage on the vessel was registered.

Peter Orr, master of the *Cutty Sark.* Scott is the only registered owner. He is the same man who was convicted of felony at Singapore. He was a merchant in Bangkok and carried on business there. I know Mr. Knox to be H. M. Consul at Bangkok.

The Court ordered that the plaintiff be put in possession of the ship.

IN BANKRUPCY.

Re Mackellar, Gordon.

The Chief Judge has, we hear, decided to allow the appeal, in this case, against the decision of the Hankow Bankruptcy Court, to be heard.

Re Dent & Co.

An adjourned Meeting of creditors was held yesterday morning. Claims by Sir R. Alcock, for Tls. 172.97 ; and by Lady Alcock, for Tls. 55.67 were admitted. A claim by the Union Insurance Company, for Tls. 46,854 was also admitted. At the request of the creditors, the meeting was then adjourned to 13th January, 1868.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 7th Dec., 1867.

	S'ton & M'salles.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.,	1,248
Barnet, Geo, and Co.,	996
Birley, Worthington and Co.,	290
Blain, Tate and Co.,	...
Borneo Company, (Limited)	...
Bourjau, Huebner and Co.,	351
Bovet, Brothers and Co.,	466
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.,	3,610
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.,	...
Brand, Monro and Co.,	2,360
Carter and Co.,	1,569
Chapman, King and Co.,	137
Coutts and Co.,	...
Cumine and Co.,	167
Dow and Co. & J. H. Wright	630
Gamwell, F. R.,	655
Gibb, Livingston and Co.,	838
Gilman and Co.,	1,140
Glover and Co.,	...
Gutschow and Co.,	203
Heard, Augustine, and Co.,	446
Hogg, Brothers,	927
Holdsworth, E.,	10
Holliday, Wise and Co.,	191
Jardine, Matheson and Co.,	1,014
Jarvie, John, and Co.,	363
Meynard and Co.,	113
Milsom and Tod,	688
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	30
Olyphant and Co.,	...
Overweg and Co.,	660
Petrocochino and Co.,	266
Pustau, Wm. and Co.,	604
Primrose and Co.,	690
Reiss and Co.,	611
Reme and Co.,	59
Rothwell, Love and Co.,	10
Russell and Co.,	836
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.,	642
Scheibler Matthai and Co.,	1,142
Shaw, Brothers and Co.,	477
Siemssen and Co.,	355
Skeggs and Co.,	1,026
Smith, J. M., and Co.,	80
Textor and Co.,	1,356
Theric and Co.,	70
Thorne, Brothers and Co.,	...
Trautmann and Co.,	190
Turner and Co.,	30
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.,	...
White, F. G.,	63
Miscellaneous	895
Total Bales	28,768

HONGKONG RACES, 1868.

PROGRAMME.

First day (Tuesday), 18th February, 1868.

1.—The Wong-Nei-Chong-Stakes, for all Ponies ; 13 hands and under. Weight for inches. Entrances $5 each, with $75 from the Fund. Once round.

2.—The Canton Cup, — presented, — value $350, for Arabs only. Weight 10st. Former winners to carry 7 lbs. extra. Two horses to start from opposing stables or no race. Entrance $10. One-mile-and-a-half.

3.—The Pony Welter, for all Ponies.—13 hands. 9st. 7lbs. Give or take 7lbs. for every inch under or over. Entrance $5 each, with $100 from the Fund. One-mile-and-a-half.

The German Cup, value 100 Guineas, presented by the German Community, for all Horses. Entrance $10. Weights: Arabs, 9st. ; Colonial Horses, 10st. 4lbs. ; English Horses, 11st. 7lbs. Winners of the Challenge Cup either at Shanghai or Hongkong, 28lbs. extra ; Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs. One-mile-and-a-half.

5.—The Garrison Cup, value $50, for China and Manila Ponies. 13 hands and under. Weights per scale. Winners, 6lbs. extra ; at this meeting, 9lbs. extra. Entrance $5 to go to the second Pony. One round.

6.—The Galloway Stakes, for all Galloways, 14 hands and under. Entrance $5 each, with $100 added from the Fund. 14 hands, 10st. 5lbs. ; 7lbs. allowed for every inch under. One mile.

7.—The Lusitanian Cup, value $200, presented by Members of the Club Lusitano, for all Horses. Weights: Arabs, 9st. ; Colonials, 10st. ; English, 11st. Entrance $10. One-mile-and-a-quarter.

8.—The Subscription Cup,—presented, —value $300, for China Ponies only. Entrance $10. Weights: 9st. 12lbs. Two miles.

Second day (Wednesday), 19th Feb., 1868.

1.—The Scurry Stakes, for all Ponies. Catch Weights. Entrance $5 each, with $100 from the Fund. Last Pony to pay second Pony's entrance. Three-quarters of a mile.

2.—The Challenge Cup, value 500 Guineas, for all Horses. Entrance $10. Arabs, 9st. ; Colonials under 5 years, 10st., 5 years and upwards, 10st. 4lbs. ; English Horses under 5 years and upwards, 10st. 11lbs. Horses bred on the Continent or in America from Blood Stock to carry weight as English Horses. No allowance for Mares, Geldings, or Half-bred Horses. To be won two years consecutively by a Horse the *bonâ fide* Property of the same Owner. Two miles.

3.—The Stewards' Cup, value $50, for Ponies. Weights : Indians and Australians, 10st. 7lbs. ; Straits, Manila, China and Japan, under 13 hands, 8st., over 13 hands, 8st. 10lbs. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

4.—The Parsee Cup, value $250, presented by the Parsee Community, for all horses, English excepted. Winners of the Challenge Cup either at Shanghai or Hongkong, 14 lbs. extra. Weights : Arabs, 10st. ; Colonials, 11st. 4 lbs. Entrance $10. One-mile-and-a-quarter.

5.—The Northern Plate, value $250, for China Ponies only. Weights as per scale. Entrance $10, to go the fund. One-mile-and-three-quarters.

6.—The Roadster's Plate, value $ 100, for all horses not entered for any Cup during the meeting. Catch Weights. Entrance $5 each. One mile.

7.—The Valley Stakes, for all Manila, China, and Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $10 each, with $100 from the fund. Half-a-mile.

Third day (Thursday), 20th February, 1868.

1.—The Ladies' Purse, for all Ponies that have run at this Meeting, to be handicapped by the stewards. Maximum weight 11st. 7lbs. Entrance Fee for Ponies accepting $5. One mile.

2.—The Fakie Cup, value $400, presented by the American Community of Hongkong and Canton for all Horses. Arabs, 9st.; Colonials, 10st.; English, 11st. 7lbs. Winners of the Challenge Cup either at Shanghai or Hongkong excluded. Three Horses from opposing stables to start or no race. Entrance $10 each. One-mile-and-a-half.

3.—The Foochow Cup, value $300, presented by the Foochow Community, for all Ponies, Indian and Australian excepted. To be handicapped by the stewards after the Second Day's Races. Entrance $10. Fron the Black Rock twice round.

4.—The Perthshire Cup, value $225, presented by the Officers of the 73rd Perthshire Regiment, for Arabs only the *bonâ fide* property of residents of not less than six months' standing in Hongkong immediately previous to day of entry, and Officers of the Army and Navy. Entrance $10, to go to the Winner. Weights : 10st. 7lbs. extra : Winners at this meeting 14lbs. extra. Weights not accumulative. Winners of the Canton Cup, or any Cup or Stake value £100 excluded. Three Horses to start from opposing stables or no race. One mile.

5.—The Hack Stakes, value $150. Entrance $5. Catch Weights. One-mile-and-a-half.

6.—The Shanghai Cup, value $100 Guineas, presented by the Shanghai Community, for all Horses. To be handicapped by the stewards after the Fakie Cup. Entrance $10. Two miles.

7.—The Consolation Stakes, for all Ponies not winners at this Meeting. Catch Weights. Entrance $5, with $100 from the Fund.

8.—The Native Scramble, first Pony $25, second $10, third $5 ; to be ridden by Chinamen. Catch Weights. Once round.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 19ja 1868 2044.

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VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

Respectfully directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

Jos. Gillott

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World ; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham ; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York ; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23no 1511—67

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Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.

Tablets 6d each.

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Manufacturers of

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

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Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

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SILVER MEDAL.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

These preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox. Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's) PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

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T. MORSON & SON,

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Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

Agents,—*Shanghai*—J. Llewellyn & Co.

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COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1862 & 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

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For Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, &c.

172, New Bond Street, London.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Agents in Shanghai Messrs. Watson, Cleave & Co.

CAUTION.—See that "Dinneford & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

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SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 9, 1867.

IMPORTS.

The French Mail of the 19th October arrived here on the 5th. The Telegrams to 8th November are unfavourable for Silk and the lower grades of Tea; The four months usance system has collapsed, and the Banks have returned to the old 6 months sight drafts. The *Royal Diadem* with Coal from Swansea arrived on the 30th ulto. On the 6th inst. the *James Shepherd* with general cargo from London, the *Maia* and *Sir Ralph Abercrombie* from Cardiff, the *Hindustan* from Newcastle, and the *Chillingham* from Shields, the last four increase our stocks of Coal. From Tientsin it is reported the United States Minister to the Court of Peking had accepted an appointment from the Emperor of China as Ambassador to the Courts of Europe and Washington. From Japan we learn the resignation by Stotsbashi of the Tycoonate had been officially admitted. The Tientsin Market is reported as closed for the season; Tls. 2.38 had been accepted for 8 lbs. 4 oz. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 11.20 for some S. S. Camlets. The weather has bec e warmer, and is fine and seasonable.

SOFT GOODS.—Since the departure of last mail, transactions in Grey Shirtings have been on a limited scale, chiefly owing to a bareness of stocks. Latterly these were all but exhausted, and prices advanced to Tls. 2.42 for 7 lbs. and Tls. 2 65 per piece for 8.4 lbs. The arrival of the *James Shepherd* has caused a decline, and the dealers are now not willing buyers, at Tls. 2.56 *a* 2.60 for 8.4 lbs., and Tls. 2.35 *a* 2.38 for 7 lbs. We may fairly expect a further decline, as the Northern demand has quite ceased for the season.

T-CLOTHS.—Have changed hands to a small extent, but the demand is far from active. 8 lbs. are lower with a fair enquiry.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The lower counts have been asked for, and sales are reported at quotations. The higher reeds are not wanted.

WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS & WHITE BROCADES.—Are lower in value, and have changed hands at Tls. 2.20 *a* 2.35 per piece respectively.

DYED FIGURED SHIRTINGS.—Are also lower, sales having been made at Tls. 2.35 per piece.

DYED BROCADES.—Have been in more enquiry, and the best Goods show a slight rise in price. For other Fancy Goods the enquiry is of a retail character.

WOOLLENS.—Generally are much depressed. Camlets only being sought for at the low figures lately ruling.

METALS.—IRON—The *James Shepherd* does not add to stocks of Nail Rod, and dealers are anxious buyers to arrive at Tls. 3.10 per picul. Good assortments on the spot could be readily sold at Tls. 3.20, but we do not hear of any transactions.

COALS.—Quotations are now mostly nominal for cargoes of Cardiff, part cargoes have been sold at Tls. 14 per ton from ships side, a small cargo of American at Tls. 15.50 and part cargo of Australian at Tls. 9.50. The *Royal Diadem* brings 675 tons S. Wales. The *Mary* 1,635 tons patent fuel, *Sir Ralph Abercrombie* 920 tons Cardiff, *Hindustan* 752 tons Cowpers Hartley, and the *Chillingham* 678 tons Hartley; this sudden influx will tend to lower rates.

Cardiff,	per ton	Tls.	13.50 from ship.
North Wales	,,	,,	13.00 ,,
English	,,	,,	12.50 ,,
Anthracite	,,	,,	14.00 ,,
Sydney	,,	,,	9.50 ,,
Japan	,,	,,	6.00 *a* 6.50
Formosa	,,	,,	5.50 *a* 6.00

SUGAR.—Buyers try to depress prices still further, small sales only. Imports—Brown, 16,939 piculs; White, 11,219 piculs. Exports—Brown, 7,706 piculs; White, 4,530 piculs.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—No change.

TIN.—Sales at Tls. 18.60.

LAND, HOUSES, SHARES.—No transactions worthy of note.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 72.80 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.3.5	to	2.3.8
8¼ lbs.	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.6.2
9 to 9¾ lbs.	,,	2.7.5	,,	3.3.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	.....	,,	.....
56 Reed	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.3.0
60 ,,	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.4.0
64 ,,	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.4.5
66 ,,	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.7.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.1.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	.....	,,	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	,,	.....	,,	.....
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	3.7.0	,,	4.7.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	1.5.0	,,	2.1.5
8 to 8 4 lbs.	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	₱ doz.	0.7.0	,,	0.7.5
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	₱ pc.	2.2.0	,,	2.3.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.4.5
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.3.5	,,	3.4.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.0.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	4.7.0	,,	5.5.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.7.5	,,	2.0.0
Blue	,,	1.6.5	,,	1.7.5
Brown	,,	2.4.0	,,	.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.5.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	₱ yd.	0.2.1	,,	0.2.3
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.1	,,	0.2.2
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5	,,	0.1.7
26 in.	,,	0.2.4	,,	0.2.5
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	₱ p.	13.0.0	,,	.....
S S	,,	11.5.0	,,	12.5.0
S S S	,,	10.0.0	,,	11.0.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	6 8.0	,,	6.9.0
Assorted	,,	6.8.0	,,	7.0.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	12.5.0	,,	12.7.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	5.0.0	,,	9.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.2.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
IRON—				
Nail Rod	₱ pl.	3.1.0	,,	3.2.0
Hoop	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.8.0
Flat and Round	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.8.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
LEAD	₱ pl.	5.0.0	to	5.2.5
TIN PLATES	₱ box	6.0.0	,,	6.5.0
STEEL	₱ tub	4.0.0	,,	.....
FLINTS	₱ pl.	1.2.0	,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS	₱ box	5.0.0	,,	5.5.0
PEPPER—				
Black	₱ pl.	5.2.0	,,	5.4.0
White	,,	8.0.0	,,	8.5.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China		2.7.0	,,	3.0.0
Singapore	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.6.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.5.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.9.0	,,	2.1.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.5.0
Malabar	,,	11.0.0	,,	12.5.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	0.8.0	,,	0.9.0
Siam	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.1.0
TIN—				
Straits	,,	18.0.0	,,	18.6.0
Malacca	,,	18.7.0	,,	18.8.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	.....	,,	.....
good to finest white	,,	.....	,,	.....
Saigon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	.....	,,	.....
good to fine	,,	.....	,,	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.6.0
Formosa	,,	2.4.0	,,	3.0.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
Swatow	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.6.0
Canton	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.2.0
Manila	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.8.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0	,,	5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0	,,	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	₱ ton	12.5.0	,,	.....
American Anthracite	,,	13.5.0	,,	14.0.0
Sydney	,,	9.5.0	,,	.....
Japan	,,	6.5.0	,,	.....

OPIUM.—*Malwa*, dropped in price on the arrival of the Mail on the 1st inst., but a good demand has since sprung up from the outports and the market closes firm at Tls. 525, with an upward tendency.

Patna.—Stocks are very small and prices have advanced to Tls. 478, which is the quoted price.

	Malwa.		*Patna.*	
Stock on Nov. 22th, 1867	1,824	Chests.	153	Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	1,253	,,	359	,,
Total	3,077	Chests.	512	Chests.
Deliveries	1,301	,,	403	,,
Estimated Stocks on Nov. 7th 1867	1,776	Chests.	109	Chests

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—The favourable advices of sales of new Monings at home have sent more buyers into the market, and the stock, to which the additions from the River Ports are now very scanty, is being slowly absorbed. Settlements have been very irregular: a few first-crop Teas that have been stored here five and six months have been sold at about a par with their London value; but most of the settlements are still 1½d. *a* 2d. above last home quotations for similar Tea, and we quote the market generally fully one tael up.

Settlements have been as follows:— Exchange at 6s. 1d. and Freight £3 per ton.

2,500 chests common Oopack and Ningchow at	Tls. 18.0.0 *a* 23.0.0	= 1s. 1d. *a* 1s. 4d.
7,000 ,, common Oonam, at	Tls. 16.2.5 *a* 18.6.0	= 1s. 0d. *a* 1s. 1½d.
9,50 chests.		

Reshipments, 200 chests. Stock 27,000 chests.

Total Settlements and Reshipments to date, 310,500 chests, against 285,700 chests last year.

GREEN TEAS.—The effect of the excellent reports and sales of these kinds received from London has been somewhat counteracted by the unsatisfactory tenor of the New York advices. In consequence, buyers have been less anxious to pay the extreme prices previously current, and we quote a drop of fully three taels in finest Teas from the highest rates of the season. The purchases made reach a fair total amount and consist chiefly of medium and fine Moyunes, a larger proportion than before of the purchases being for England. Medium Teas have fetched quite up to former prices, and the Pingsueys are relatively dear. The settlements for England shew a margin of 10 *a* 15 per cent on London sales. Though the season is very early, there can be no doubt now that the total yield will not exceed 380,000 *a* 400,000 packages, say 23,000,000 *a* 24,000,000 lbs.

The fortnight's settlements comprise:—

22,600 ½-chests, fair to fine Moyunes	at Tls. 36.0.0 *a* 43.5.0	= 2s. 0d. *a* 2s. 4¾d.
2,600 ,, common to fair Fychows	at Tls. 27.0.0 *a* 35.5.0	= 1s. 6½d. *a* 1s. 11½d.
600 ,, fair to fine Teenkais	at Tls. 33.5.0	= 2s. 1½d.
1,800 ,, common to fair Pingsueys	at Tls. 31.7.5	= 1s. 9⅝d.
1,500 ,, common Shanghai-packed	at Tls. 33.7.5	= 1s. 10¾d.
28,000 half-chests.		

Reshipments, none. Stock, 31,200 half-chests Fychow, Teenkai and Moyune, 3,800 Pingsuey, and 2,500 Shanghai-packed, in all, 37,500 packages. Total Settlements and Re-shipments to date, 308,700 half-chests, against 209,900 half-chests: to same date last year.

HANKOW.—From this port we have advices to the 3rd instant. Business in Tea had been most meagre in extent, settlements amounting only to 1,500 chests common Oonam at full prices, 300 chests having been shipped on Native account, and only 1,500 chests remaining in stock. Quotations were:

Oonams, common.....12.2.0 *a* 13.0.0 = 1s. 0¼d. *a* 1s. 0½d. per lb.

Statistics for this and last season were:—

	Arrivals.	*Settlements.*	*Stock.*
1867-8	336,800 chests.	335,300 chests.	1,500 chests.
1866-7	368,600 ,,	358,200 ,,	10,400 ,,

KIUKIANG.—Our latest letter bears date 15th instant. *Black Teas.*—The only settlement has been that of a small chop of Hankow at the equivalent of Tls. 16¼ (=1s. 0d.) leaving no stock. The export for the season from this port is 553,000 lbs. below last year's. *Green Teas.*—Only 3,000 packages have been settled at about the equivalent of the Shanghai market, while 17,000 packages have been shipped on by natives to Shanghai. Total arrivals will probably be the same as last year's, say 155,000 packages.

Statistics for this and last season are:—

	Arrivals.		*Settlements.*		*Stock.*	
	Black.	*Green.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Black.*	*Green.*
1867-8	142,500	127,300	142,500	123,300	nil.	4,000 packages.
1866-7	118,800	107,600	117,400	94,300	1,400	13,300 ,,

EXPORT *of Tea from* SHANGHAI AND YANGTSZE PORTS, *(in lbs.)*

	Black.	*Green.*	*Total.*
To Great Britain, *direct*,—			
Export from 1st June, 1867 lbs.	37,284,606	5,929,573	42,214,179
Nov. 23, "Elmstone," to London ,,	583,411	445,480	1,028,891
,, 25, "John Lidgett," ,, ,,	752,669	275,335	1,028,004
Total from 1st June 1867, to date lbs.	38,620,686	6,850,388	45,271,074
Against total Export same period 1866-7 lbs.	39,537,627	5,123,553	44,661,180
To North America.			
Export from 1st June 1867 lbs.	.....	7,360,032	7,360,032
Nov 27, "Costa Rica," (via San Francisco) to N. York ,,	.....	42,795	42,795
Dec. 2, "Lota," ,, ,, ,,	.....	540,591	540,591
Total from 1st June 1867, to date lbs.	.....	7,943,418	7,943,418
Against total Export same period 1866-7 lbs.	.....	5,418,988	5,418,988

SILK.—Late Telegrams caused a total cessation of business for a time. Subsequently, the Silkmen seeing the determination evinced by Foreigners not to purchase unless at a considerable reduction in prices, became very anxious to realize their Stocks, and consequently business was transacted, though only to a limited extent, the settlements being estimated at 600 bales, of which fully 2 to 300 bales are on Native account. Prices have been irregular, but as the mail is closing they show a decline of fully—

Tls. 20 *a* 30 for Tsatlees.
,, 15 *a* 20 for Karshing Taysaams.
,, 20 *a* 30 for Hainings and Yuenfas.
,, 15 *a* 20 for Hangchow Tsatlees.

other classes of Silk showing but little change. Rates for Chop 3 Tsatlee remain unaltered Tls. 515 it is reported having been paid for "Silkworm" Chop No. 3 Tsatlee. The unsold Stock is estimated at 3 *a* 4,000 bales, but further supplies are supposed to be close at hand only waiting for higher prices to rule in this market, when they will be brought forward.

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From the Interior the advices report but a very limited business being transacted' owing to the extremely high prices asked by the Producers for their Silks; the Estimate for the total Crop given by reliable Chinese is 40,000.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Aden* with dates from Yokohama to the 28th November arrived on the 5th instant, with 546 bales of Silk. A fair amount of business had been transacted at that port at a further reduction in prices of fully $20 *a* $25 per picul. Settlements were estimated at about 430 piculs of which two-thirds were hank Silks, and the remainder Oshiu Koshu and Sodai. Unsold Stock remained about 1,400 *a* 1,500 piculs.

	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61
Transactions since last mail are estimated at..	Bales. 600	Bales. 1,000	Bales. 150	Bales. 300	Bales. 1,397	Bales. 2,963	Bales. 4,000	Bales. 3,400
Total Settlements for Coast, Europe & India,	24,900	20,300	28,050	21,100	20,607	40,750	38,350	49,800
Unsold Stock is estimated at	3 *a* 4,000	3,000	2 *a* 2,500	1,500	8 *a* 9,000	7,000	19,000	7 *a* 8,000

Total Export from 1st July 1867 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	*Thrown.*	*Coarse.*	*Japan.*	Total
Brought forward from last Report	22,366	272	...	3,443	26,081
Nov. 22nd, "Dupleix" to Hongkong	555	4	...	233	792
„ 22nd, "United Service," to H'gkong,	8	...	...	...	8
„ 23rd, "Cadiz." to Hongkong	1,363	...	...	127	1,490
„ 27th, "Costa Rica," to Yokohama	54	...	...	...	54
Total	24,346	276	...	3,803	28.425
Season 1866-67	19.179	50	14	6,194	25.437

PRICES.—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 1d. per Tl.

			London Value per lb. 10th Oct., 1867.
Teatles,—Chop No. 1	None.	None.	
„ „ 2	„	„	„
„ „ 3	Tls. 500 *a* 515 p.pl.	26s. 7d. *a* 27s. 4d. p.lb.	27s. 0d. *a* 28s. 0d.
Market „ 3 & 3½	Tls. 430 *a* 465 „	22s. 11d. *a* 24s. 9d. „	24s. 6d. *a* 26s. 0d.
„ 4	Tls. 390 *a* 410 „	20s. 11d. *a* 21s. 11d. „	23s. 6d. *a* 24s. 6d.
„ 5 & com.	Tls. 350 *a* 380 „	18s. 10d. *a* 20s. 5d. „	21s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d.
Karshing } *Taysaam* } Chop No. 1	Tls. 420 *a* 410 „	22s. 5d. *a* 23s. 6d. „	25s. 0d. *a* 26s. 0d.
„ „ 2	Tls. 390 *a* 410 „	20s 11d. *a* 21s. 11d. „	23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
„ „ 3	Tls. 370 *a* 380 „	19s. 10d. *a* 20s. 5d. „	21s. 0d. *a* 22s. 6d.
Chin Cum } „ 4, 5 & com.	Tls. 330 *a* 360 „	17s. 10d. *a* 19s. 4d. „	18s. 0d. *a* 20s. 6d.
Taysaam } Chop No 1	None.	None.	None.
„ „ *2	Tls. 380 *a* 390 „	20s. 5d. *a* 20s. 11d. „	21s. 0d. *a* 21s. 6d.
„ „ 3	Tls. 360 *a* 370 „	19s. 4d. *a* 19s. 10d. „	20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
„ 4 & com.	Tls. 320 *a* 310 „	17s. 4d. *a* 18s. 4d. „	18s. 0d. *a* 19s. 6d.
Yuenfa, and } No. 1	Tls. 410 *a* 430 „	21s. 11d. *a* 22s. 11d. „	26s. 0d. *a* 26s. 0d.
Hainings, } „ 2	Tls. 370 *a* 410 „	19s. 10d. *a* 21s. 11d. „	23s. 6d. *a* 24s. 6d.
„ 3	Tls. 350 *a* 360 „	18s. 10d. *a* 19s. 4d. „	22s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d.
„ 4 & com.	Tls. 330 *a* 340 „	17s. 10d. *a* 18s. 4d. „	19s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
Hangchow Teatlee	Tls. 350 *a* 380 „	18s. 10d. *a* 20s. 5d. „	21s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d.
Sewhings	Tls. 320 *a* 370 „	nml. 17s. 4d. *a* 19s. 10d. „	17s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
Lacquings	Tls. 300 *a* 325 „	„ 16s. 3d. *a* 17s. 7d. „	19s. 0d. *a* 20s. 0d.
Szechuens, good	None.	None.	None.
Do. com. & med.	Tls. 200 *a* 220 „	11s. 2d. *a* 12s. 2d. „	„

The P. & O. Co. Steamer "Aden," has 546 Bales Japan Silk, and about 500 Bales China Silk engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There has been a very limited business done for the present mail. Owing to unfavorable news from the home market shipments of produce have been made on a moderate scale, and very few bills were offering. Bank bills found buyers at 6s. 0⅛d, and some bills have been sold at 6s. 0⅛d.

Private paper sold from 6s. 1⅛d. to 6s. 0⅞d. Hongkong sold on demand 27½ and 27¾. Bombay 300. Mexican Dollars 72.80.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 10¾d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 0⅛d.	
	Credits, „ „	6s. 0⅛d. *a* 6s. 0⅜d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 0⅛d. *a* 6s. 1d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.70 *a* 7.72½	
Documentary, 6 months' sight,		fcs. 7.70 *a* 7.72½	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 301 per 100 Tacls.	
On Bombay— „ „ „		Rs. 300 „ „	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		27¾ per cent discount.	
„ Private, 15 days' sight,		28 „ „	

BULLION :—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 169 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—72.8.0.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—74.4.0.

COPPER CASH.—1,450 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 28, 1867.

IMPORTS.

The nearly stagnant condition of this market reported in our last remains unchanged. With the exception of small purchases of staples of daily need, native merchants are quite inactive. Yarn has suffered a further decline in price of from $2 to $5 per picul. Grey Shirtings and Black Velvets in small parcels have been taken at our quotations and this, with a few small sales of Taffachelass at low prices and of Scarlet and Black SS Camlets constitutes the whole piece goods business of the fortnight. A small decline in the value of the dollar has not assisted us. Nail Rod Iron and Malacca Tin have been sold for re-exportation and for two or three days there was a demand for arms and ammunition.

We note the following arrivals with assorted cargoes. From Amsterdam the "Aquarius"—from Liverpool, the "Castleton" and "Brilliant."

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 5d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 5⅛d.—Credit Bills 4 months' sight, 4s. 5⅛d. to 4s 5⅜d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6⅛d. Documentary 4 months' sight, 4s. 5⅛d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 6⅛d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 72½. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 73½ *a* 73¾. Hongkong,—10 days' sight, Bank, 1 to 1½ per cent discount. Private 1½ to 2 per cent discount. Boos, 312 to 312½.

FREIGHTS—To London, per sailing vessel, nothing loading. To New York do., £3 5s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., $15 per ton 40 ft. To New York per P. M. str., $45 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

COTTON YARN—		*Dollars.*
Nos. 16 to 24	¢pcl.	58.00 to 60.00
28 to 32	„	68.00 „ 70.00
38 to 42	„	68.00 „ 62.00
GREY SHIRTINGS—		
7.0 lbs.	$ pc.	3.20 „ 3.30
8.4 lbs.	„	3.60 „ 3.70
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	„	3.70 „ 3.75
WHITE SHIRTINGS—		
56 to 60 reed	„	3.50 „ 3.70
64 to 66 „	„	3.80 „ 4.00
68 to 72 „	„	4.20 „ 4.50
T-CLOTHS—		
6.0 lbs.	„	2.25 „ ...
6.8 to 7.0 lbs.	„	2.70 „ 3.10
TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds.	„	2.85 „ 3.25
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—		
White	„	4.00 „ 4.10
Dyed	„	4.00 „ 4.15
BROCADES—		
White	„	4.00 „ 4.10
Dyed	„	4.00 „ 4.15
VELVETS—		
Black	„	10.50 „ 11.00
Assorted	„	8.50 „ 9.50
TAFFACHELASS—Single warp	„	3.20 „ 3.60
Do. Double warp	„	4.00 „ 4.50
CHINTZES	„	2.20 „ 2.60
HANDKERCHIEFS	$ doz.	0.75 „ 1.00

CAMLETS—		*Dollars.*
S	$ pc.	17.00 to 18.00
S S	„	16.00 „ 17.50
S S S	„	14.00 „ 15.00
B B B	„	17.00 „ 18.00
ORLEANS—		
Plain	„	5.25 „ 6.25
Figured	„	6.00 „ 6.50
MOUSSELINE DE LAINE—		
30 yds., 30 in.	„	7.00 „ 9.00
LONG ELLS	„	8.00 „ 10.00
LASTINGS	„	14.00 „ 17.00
LUSTRES	„	5.50 „ 7.25
BLANKETS	$ lb.	0.50 „ 0.60
IRON NAIL ROD	$ pl.	2.75 „ 3.25
LEAD	„	6.00 „ 7.00
TIN	„	17.00 „ 18.00
TIN PLATES	„	7.00 „ 8.00
COTTON—		
Ningpo	Nominal.	„ ..... „ .....
Shanghai	„	„ ..... „ .....
Tientsin	„	„ ..... „ .....
SUGAR, CANTON—		
White, No. 1	$	8.00 „ 8.10
No. 2	„	7.00 „ 7.25
Brown, No. 1	„	4.50 „ 5.00
RICE (China)	„	3.00 „ 3.25
SAPAN WOOD	„	1.50 „ 2.00
RHUBARB	$ box.	7.00 „ ...

EXPORTS.

SILK—		*Dollars.*
Mybash and Sinshu { Best,	$ pl.	790 to 870
Mybash and Sinshu { Medium	„	710 „ 750
Mybash and Sinshu { Inferior	„	630 „ 690
Koshu, best	„	700 „ 720
medium	„	620 „ 690
inferior	„	580 „ 610
Ida, good, long hanks	„	... „ ...
inferior „	„	... „ ...
Oshu, best,	„	770 „ 815
medium	„	610 „ 690
inferior	„	... „ ...
Sodai, best,	„	700 „ 720
medium	„	650 „ 690
inferior	„	600 „ 630
Atchezen, best,	„	680 „ 700
medium	„	610 „ 660
inferior	„	550 „ 600
Hatchojee, medium	„	... „ ...
inferior	„	... „ ...

TEA—		*Dollars.*
Fine	$ pl.	36.00 to 38.00
Good medium	„	28.00 „ 31.00
Medium	„	25.00 „ 26.00
Good common	„	20.00 „ 22.00
SEAWEED, fine cut green	„	5.00 „ 6.00
„ „ brown	„	3.90 „ 4.25
Large uncut green	„	3.00 „ 3.40
„ brown	„	1.60 „ 2.00
CUTTLE FISH, No. 1	„	14.00 „ 14.50
„ 2	„	11.00 „ 11.50
DRIED SHRIMPS	„	13.00 „ 14.50
MUSHROOMS	„	45.00 „ 48.00
TOBACCO, No. 1	„	14.00 „ .....
GALL NUTS	„	8.00 „ 8.50
VEGETABLE WAX	„	16.00 „ 17.00
GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty)	„	1.50 „ 4.20
RAPE SEED	„	3.90 „ 4.00
RAPE SEED OIL	„	8.90 „ 10.00
CAMPHOR	„	22.00 „ 23 50

HANKOW, DECEMBER 3, 1867.

IMPORTS.

This report was last despatched on 19th ulto., and no new feature of interest has characterized the past fortnight. The enquiry for both Cotton and Woollen fabrics has been, as usual at this season, on a small scale, and prices have varied but little from last mail's quotations.

EXCHANGE :—On London, Bank Bills at 4 months' sight, 6s. 10½d; at 6 months' sight, 6s per tael. On Hongkong, Bank demand, 28 per cent discount; 3 days' sight, 28¾ per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank demand, 1½ per cent discount; 3 days' sight, 1⅞ per cent discount. Private 10 days' sight, 2½ per cent discount. Interest on Loans 15 per cent per annum on good security.

GOLD :—Quotations are Bar and Leaf. Tls. 158 *a* 160 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH :—Hankow-picked. Tls. 0.63 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS :—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 7 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

GREY SHIRTINGS—		*T.m.c.*	*T.m.c.*
7 to 7½ lbs.	$ pc.	2.4.0 to	2.4.5
8¼ to 8½ „	„	2.6.0 „	2.6.6
9 to 10 „	„	2.7.5 „	3.2.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
56 to 60 reed	„	2.5.0 „	2.5.5
64 to 66 „	„	2.6.0 „	2.7.5
68 to 72 „	„	2.8.0 „	3.0.0
T-CLOTHS—			
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide	„	1.6.0 „	1.9.0
7 to 7½ „ 32 „	„	2.1.5 „	2.3.0
8 to 8½ „ 36 „	„	2.5.0 „	2.6.5
DRILLS—			
American, 40 yds.	„	4.1.5 „	4.2.5
English, 40 yds.	„	3.8.0 „	4.1.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown	$ doz.	0.7.5 „	.....
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			
White	$ pc.	2.6.5 „	2.7.0
Dyed, Assorted	„	2.6.5 „	.....
BROCADES—			
White	„	2.7.0 „	2.7.5
Dyed, Assorted	„	2.9.0 „	3.3.0
DAMASKS—			
White	„	4.3.0 „	4.4.0
Dyed, Assorted	„	5.8.0 „	6.2.0
CHINTZ, Assorted	„	1.8.0 „	1.9.0
VELVETS—			
18 in. Black	$ yd.	0.1.6 „	.....
22 in. Black	„	0.2.1 „	0.2.2
ORLEANS CLOTH—			
Plain	$ pc.	... „	...
Figured	„	4.2.0 „	4.3.0
WOOLLENS—			
Spanish Stripes	$ yd.	0.6.0 „	0.6.5
Habit Cloth	„	1.5.0 „	2.1.0
Medium Cloth	„	1.0.5 „	1.2.0
Broad Cloth	„	1.3.0 „	1.5.0

WOOLLENS—Continued.		*T.m.c.*	*T.m.c.*
Camlets, English, S	$ pc	13.5.0 to	13.6.0
S S	„	12.8.0 „	13.2.0
S S S	„	12.0.0 „	13.0.0
B B B	„	18.0.0 „	...
LASTINGS	„	12.0.0 „	12.5.0
LONG ELLS—			
H H Scarlet	„	6.9.0 „	7.0.0
Assorted	„	7.1.0 „	...
G G „	„	... „	...
Scarlet	„	6.7.0 „	6.8.0
METALS—			
Lead	$ pl.	5.3.0 „	5.6.0
Tin	„	19.0.0 „	20.2.5
RAW COTTON	„	19.0.0 „	20.3.0
SUGAR—			
Brown, Canton	„	3.4.0 „	3.8.0
Amoy, &c.	„	3.0.0 „	3.3.0
Manilla	„	3.0.0 „	3.3.0
White, No. 1	„	6.3.0 „	6.4.0
No. 2	„	5.8.0 „	6.0.0
JAPAN PRODUCE—			
Seaweed, Long	„	3.6.0 „	3.9.0
Cut	„	7.0.0 „	8.0.0
Isinglass	„	30.0.0 „	36.0.0
Mushrooms	„	42.0.0 „	47.0.0
Cuttle Fish	„	11.0.0 „	13.0.0
STRAITS PRODUCE—			
Pepper, Black	„	5.8.0 „	6.2.0
Rattans	„	3.8.0 „	4.8.0
Sandalwood, old	„	12.5.0 „	13.0.0
„ new	„	3.0.0 „	5.0.0
Sapanwood	„	2.2.0 „	4.2.0
OPIUM—			
Malwa new	$ ch.	535 „	538
old	„	... „	...
Patna—	„	506 „	...

EXPORTS.

OILS—		*T.m.c.*	*T.m.c.*
Sow-yow, 63 catties	$ tub	4.4.0 to	4.9.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	„	4.1.0 „	4.4.0
Pa-Tong-yow	$ pl.	4.8.0 „	5.0.0
Chayow	„	8.8.0 „	9.0.0
TALLOW	$ pc.	8.6.0 „	8.9.0
FUNGUS	$ pl.	23.0.0 „	23.5.0
WAX—			
White	„	300.0.0 „	310.0.0
Yellow	„	48.0.0 „	62.0.0

RHUBARB, Szechuen	$ pl.	2.5.0 „	4.0.0
TOBACCO—			
Green	„	35.0.0 „	39.0.0
Yellow	„	17.0.0 „	38.0.0
Leaf	„	6.8.0 „	7.0.0
HEMP—			
White	„	12.60 „	12.5.0
Green	„	9.3.0 „	9.7.0
SAFFLOWER, Szechuen	„	70.0.0 „	90.0.0

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			250,597.42	196.68	3.09	250,797.09	1,633.83	329.20	19,488.19	2,968.59	1,073.06	7,693.32	15,031.65	48,247.81
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	250,597.42	196.68	3.09	250,797.09	1,633.83	329.20	19,488.19	2,968.59	1,073.06	7,693.32	15,031.65	48,247.81

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	22.12	24,347.23	4,267.72	380.52	2,073.76	5,097.73	6,164.74	42,283.82
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	22.12	24,347.23	4,267.72	380.52	2,073.76	5,097.73	6,164.74	42,283.82

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Sorts.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			5,698.45	..	39,580.85	45,279.30	..	96.03	2,134.44	253.00	259.18	..	99.01	2,850.66
Szechuen	Nov. 30	Tientsin	..	..	1,108.50	1,108.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	5,698.45	..	40,689.35	46,387.80	..	96.03	2,134.44	253.00	259.18	..	99.01	2,850.66

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	19816	6073	278	387	26554	3915	30569
	1253	89	..	..	1342	127	1469
Total	21069	6162	278	387	27896	4042	32038

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export.	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as last Report		92.40	..	290.00	9,407.40	..	..	4,964.45	..	..	14,748.25
Fenella	Dec. 4	..	..	..	29.40	..	..	..	..	..	29.40
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		92.40	..	290.00	9,436.80	..	..	4,964.45	..	..	14,777.65

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1204	1204.00	209	322.80	90	108.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	19	19.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1223	1223.00	209	322.80	90	108.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	40	40.00	162	194.40	59	70.80	2	2.00

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Hongkong. Chts.	Hongkong. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	127	127.00	68	68.00	35	35.00	31	31.00	221	221.00	..	..	159	159.00	..	..	621	621.00
Patna	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	6	7.20	..	..	3	6.00	..	..	11	13.20
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	127	127.00	68	68.00	37	37.40	31	31.00	227	228.20	..	..	144	145.00	..	..	632	634.20

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Rates.	Lay Days.	Remarks.
Deux Frères	French	Barque	377	To Swatow and back	$ .40	40	Per picul.
Henshee	British	"	319	" " "	$ .40	40	"
Strathmore	"	"	450	" Amoy	$1050.00	12	In full.
Virgilia	"	"	512	" New York	£ 3 0 0	30	Per ton 40 feet.

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*** See Name and Address on the Glasses.
18se-68 826 September 28th, 1867.

No. 1. **MAGENTA.**

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE:—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

21de-67 1773 o-a-f December 22nd, 1866.

Three Prize Medals. Paris 1867.

No. 1.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.

17my 3066 May 18th, 1867.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout India and the Colonies.

Patent Waterproof Percussion Caps, Treble Waterproof Central Fire do.

Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department
o-a-f 442 16ma 11th Augt, 1867.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 30	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	Nov. 29	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 30	Royal Diadem	Br baq	474	Thomas	Swansea	June 12	Coals	Borneo Company Limited
... 30	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Nanking	Nov. 29		Chinese Government
Dec. 1	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnson	Hankow	... 29	General	Russell and Co
... 1	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow	... 28	do	Glover and Co
... 2	Shansee	Am str	561	Friend	Ningpo	Nov. —	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Tientsin	Dec. 1	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Whufoo Pau	Chi str	200	George				Chinese Government
... 3	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	... 2	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 3	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Petchard	Nagasaki	Nov. 30	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 3	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	Dec. 1	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Prince Kung	Br str	125	Brown	Fuchau	Nov. 30	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 4	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Callaghan	Fuchau	Dec. 2	do	Glover and Co
... 4	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 3	do	Russell and Co
... 4	Cora Linn	Br baq	499	Clant	Fuchau	Nov. 20	Poles	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 4	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Yokohama	... 29	General	P. O. & Co
... 5	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	Dec. 4	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 5	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Niel	Hongkong	... 1	do	Messageries Imperiales
... 6	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 5	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 6	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	... 4	do	Russell and Co
... 6	James Shepherd	Br sh	853	Jean	London	July 5	General	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 6	Manila	H. M. S.	.....	Ryan	Chefoo	Dec. 2		
... 6	Mary	Am sh		Townsend	Cardiff	June 17	Coals	
... 6	Sir Ralph Abercrombie	Br sh		Anderson	Cardiff	July 8	do	Hall and Holtz
... 6	Hindostan	Br baq	479	Laughton	Newcastle	May 25	do	Siemssen and Co
... 6	Chillingham	Br sh		Dunn	Shields	June 1	do	Hall and Holtz

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Dec. 1	Island Queen	Br str	130	Mclarlane	Fuchau	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 1	Undine	Br str	386	Toppin	Hongkong	Original	Chapman, King and Co
... 1	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Opium, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 1	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 1	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Taku & Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Lamont	Br str	774	Spencer	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 1	Salamis	H. M. S.	.....		Nagasaki		
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Lota	Br baq	472	Barber	New York	Tea	Olyphant and Co
... 3	Strathmore	Br baq	450	Burke	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Master
... 3	Ashuelot	U. S. G.B.	.....	Febiger	Tientsin		
... 3	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 4	Ganges	Br str	742	Cates	Yokohama	General	P. & O. Co
... 4	Hirado	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 4	Patna	Br baq	325	Jones	Fuchau	Ballast	Gilman and Co
... 4	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 5	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 5	Fenella	Prus str	230	Schmidt	Fuchau	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 5	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 6	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnson	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 6	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 6	Empress of India	Br sh	766	Lawson	Fuchau	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 7	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	General	T. Kroes and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival		Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
1 c	Chanticleer	Dardy	Br	baq	392	Oct 21	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	London	Early
1 p	Chillingham	Dunn	Br	sh		Dec 6	Shields	Hall & Holtz		
2 c	Cora Linn	Chant	Br	baq	499	Dec 4	Fuchau	W. R. Adamson and Co		
8 p	Deux Frères	Gillard	Fr	baq	377	Nov 23	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
7 s	Dundonald	Kewley	Br	sh	591	Nov 19	Sydney	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
2 s	Emperor	Dudley	Br	baq	370	Oct 4	Swatow	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 c	Eva	Kidd	Br	baq	342	Nov 20	Swatow	Frazar and Co	New York	Early
1 c	Francis	Pornet	Fr	baq	322	Nov 25	Hakodadi	J. S. Baron	Fuchau	Immediately
4 c	Glenaros	Roberts	Br	sh	679	Nov 22	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
1 p	Glenshee	Harris	Br	baq	319	Nov 1	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Early
D G	Guam	Page	Br	bg	290	Nov 18	Rio de Janeiro	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Harlaw	Phillips	Br	sh	894	Nov 18	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
7 p	Hindostan	Laughton	Br	baq	479	Dec 6	Newcastle	Siemssen and Co		
O D	Homer	Rodgers	Br	baq	538	Nov 21	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
O L	James Shepherd	Jean	Br	sh	853	Dec 6	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
3 c	John Banks	Walters	Br	sh	680	Nov 18	Fuchau	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
2 s	Kew Kee	Bengtelole	Br	sch	344	Aug 11	Fuchau	Trautmann and Co		
Tonkadoo	Lizzie Allen	Brown	Am	sch	325	Nov 19	Put back	Master		
O L	Mary	Townsend	Am	sh		Dec 6	Cardiff			
1 s	Prince Satzuma	Iribarren	Fr	bg	238	Nov 21	Hakodadi	A. Nachtrieb and Co		
1 c	Royal Diadem	Thomas	Br	baq	474	Nov 30	Swansea	Borneo Company Limited		
4 c	Royal Minstrel	Andrews	Br	baq	447	Nov 11	Liverpool	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Immediately
8 p	Salacia		Br	baq	424	Oct 11	Fuchau	Gilman and Co		
6 p	Siam	Thorndike	Bro	baq	354	Sept 13	Newchwang	Master		
O L	Sir R. Abercrombie]	Anderson	Br	sh		Dec 6	Cardiff	Hall & Holtz		
O D	Spray	Stopher	Br	sch	225	Oct 19		Wm. Pustau and Co		
H W	Stella	Day	Br	baq	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
2 s	Ta Lee	Davey	Br	sch	450	Aug 27	Newchwang	Trautmann and Co		
3 c	Tamerlane	Hughes	Br	sh	761	Oct 2	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
2 c	Tyburnia	Stephens	Br	sh	961	Oct 8	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Cld. 7th inst
2 p	Vigil	Gilpen	Br	sh	556	Oct 13	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Early
1 s	Ville de Grenade	Carrigue	Fr	baq	269	Sept 8	Tientsin	A. Nachtrieb and Co		
1 c	Virgilia	Seuwer	Br	baq	512	Nov 18	Newport	Little and Co	New York	Early
1 s	Water Lily	Towers	Br	bg	218	Mar 25	Manila	Primrose and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Yeavering Bell	Perat	Br	baq	350	Oct 6	Shields	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Immediately
	35 Vessels									

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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